The New-York Times.

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THE WAR CLOUD.

Preparations for Attacking Fort Sumpter.

Intention of the Administration to Send in Provisions.

Continuation of Naval and Military Preparations.

SAILING OF THE BALTIC AND ILLINOIS.

The Captain of the Powhatan Superseded.

Interesting from Pensacola and Fort Pickens.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 8.

Everything is now prepared for action. All vessels have been ordered to keep out of the range of fire between Fort Sumpter and Sullivan's Island.

The famous Floating Battery is expected to sail at 7 o'clock P. M., for a point somewhere near Fort Sumpter.

A house has just been blown up near the five-gun battery.

Business is entirely suspended, and the most intense excitement prevails. JASPER.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING STRUGGLE.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 7.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, this morning issued an order, and sent a special messenger to Major ANDERSON, giving him an official notification that all intercourse between Fort Sumpter and the city would be prohibited from that date.

All the posts have been strengthened, and two additional regiments are hourly expected from the interior.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 8.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has ordered out 5,000 more troops. Companies of volunteers are constantly arriving and being put in position in the harbor. New batteries are also being constructed.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S MAIL FACILITIES.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 8.

Major ANDERSON'S mail facilities have not been cut off as reported; only his supplies.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, April 8.

The Cabinet has been in session all day, and something serious is anticipated to be on the *tapis*. Important news is expected here from the Confederate States Commissioners at Washington.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 8.

FALSE REPORTS—THE CABINET A UNIT.

The day has been one of exciting rumors, most of which were, upon investigation, found devoid of foundation or sense.

It was currently reported that there had been a row in the Cabinet, and that Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CHASE were to retire, the latter to take the place upon the Supreme Bench, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of JUDGE MCLEAN; the former because the President had overruled him in his policy. Another rumor assigned the Treasury to Mr. CAMERON. Of course this is all stuff. I am authorized to announce that the assurance given in the TIMES, of entire unity in the Cabinet, is absolutely correct. Not the slightest difference exists between Mr. SEWARD and the President on any point.

There is a strong pressure to put CHASE on the Supreme Bench, than whom no better judge or lawyer could be selected. But he is now thoroughly conversant with the policy of the Administration respecting national matters, and has commenced the establishment of a system of reform in the Treasury Department which would require at least a month for his successor to understand, and follow out. Besides, Mr. LINCOLN would regard any change in the Cabinet, so soon, for any reason, as an indication of weakness. Notwithstanding, Mr. CHASE would, it is understood, like the appointment, if no other duties called him elsewhere. He does not desire his own advancement at the expense of the interests of the Government. He could have gone to the Supreme Bench, instead of the Cabinet, weeks ago if he had chosen.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

Among those mentioned to succeed MCLEAN are SWAYNE, and Judge GHOLSON, of the Supreme Bench of Ohio. The latter will be backed by the entire Bar of Ohio, and by Senators TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN, and CRITTENDEN. Judge LOGAN, of Illinois, a member of the Peace Convention, is also backed by the Bar of his State.

GOVERNMENT INTENTIONS TOWARDS FORT SUMPTER.

Lieut. TALBOT, who returned to Fort Sumpter with instructions to Major ANDERSON, is expected to arrive there to-morrow morning. There certainly is no present purpose to reinforce Sumpter. Nevertheless, an attempt will be made to send it supplies or provisions, *vid* an unarmed vessel. If the Secessionists choose to fire upon her, they will have themselves initiated whatever disasters or trouble shall follow.

While the President sees no necessity for reinforcing Fort Sumpter while Charleston is not threatened with foreign invasion, he is determined to fulfill his constitutional duty, as laid down in his Inaugural. He cannot, therefore, abandon Sumpter, or any other public property, so long as the Government has power to hold it.

In this view of the case he must feed the small force now holding it, and will do so, unless the rebels are strong enough to drive them out. Thus, as you will see, the question or peace or war is entirely in the hands of JEFFERSON DAVIS, who, it is well known, has control of the Charleston troops, whom he has hitherto restrained, notwithstanding Gov. PICKENS' disposition to yield to the pressure for an immediate bombardment of Sumpter.

The *Herald's* story of stipulations having been agreed upon for the evacuation of Sumpter is unfounded, as you probably supposed.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Notwithstanding the exciting rumors of the last few days, the indications are that the four million Treasury notes will be taken at a handsome price, fully vindicating the sagacity of Secretary CHASE in rejecting speculative bids for the late loan.

I understand Secretary CHASE has addressed a letter to Ex-Secretary DIX, expressing his appreciation of the high public spirit displayed by the latter, and by the Banks of Commerce and America in their efforts to sustain the public credit, instead of depressing it in the late loan biddings.

MOVEMENTS OF TOM CORWIN.

TOM CORWIN left to-day for New-York, and will leave by the first conveyance for Mexico, to assume the duties of his position. He has received his instructions; they are of the most explicit character, covering the entire ground of our policy towards the new Mexican administration, and giving assurances of the friendly relations and intentions of this Government towards that. The position of the rebellious American States is also fully discussed, and the Mexican Government is called upon to sustain its present relations of non-recognition of the so-called Confederate States. Of the same character will be the instructions to the European Ministers.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is expected to arrive every day. His papers are all prepared, and ready for him.

CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM SCHMOLTZ is appointed Coiner at the San Francisco Mint. The choice could not be bettered. The remaining California appointments will probably be announced to-morrow. It is understood that SAMUEL J. RIDGE will be Appraiser-General, and B. W. MUDGE, Assistant Appraiser. The announcement of the appointment of Capt. SCHULTZ, as Marshal of New-York, is premature.

The trial of GODARD BAILEY was not called up to-day. It is now expected to come up Wednesday.

Capt. BRITON and Col. SUMNER have been ordered to the Pacific coast.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 8.

The State Department replied to-day to the note of the Confederate State Commissioners, declining to receive them in their official capacity, but expressing deference for them as gentlemen. The Secretary expressed a peaceful policy on the part of the Government, declaring a purpose to defend only when assailed. The reply is of such a character as to require a continuation of the correspondence. It is not known when the Commissioners will leave Washington; not, however, for some days.

However much the reports of Southern designs on Washington may be discredited, it is certain that officers high in authority are taking precautionary measures for the safety of the Capital. The anxiety to hear from Fort Sumpter and other Southern points where conflicts are apprehended, is intense.

ALEXANDER DUVALL has been appointed Collector of Richmond, Va.

The following appointments were made to-day:

WM. L. ADAMS, Collector at Astoria, Oregon.

HARRISON B. BRAND, of Missouri, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis.

GEORGE M. OSGOOD, Postmaster at Cambridge, Mass.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—CONDITION OF BUSINESS—AMALGAMATION IN THE SOUTH—A MIXED RACE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 7, 186 .

Rumors are rife in the city in regard to the policy of the Administration; and if we are to believe the *quid nunes*, war is immediately at hand between the North and South. Everyone asks the question, shall we have war? Men of business are peculiarly sensitive on this point, and manifest the utmost solicitude. The effect of the unsettled and uncertain state of public affairs has been to prostrate all enterprise, and cause a general stagnation in business. Notwithstanding the crowds of office-hunting strangers here, most of whom are still able to pay their weekly bills, the times were never harder, and a profound state of apprehension exists that things will grow worse.

The same dearth of business prevails in Baltimore, and it is gratifying to see that the public misfortunes have brought the Secessionists to see the sad consequences of their folly. The Baltimore *Sun*, which, for seven or eight months, has ridden the secession hobby under whip and spur, at length sounds a signal for retreat, and calls aloud for peace. It at length sees that the mad career it has pursued has prostrated every industrial enterprise in Baltimore, instead of bringing to it the trade of the whole South, as was fondly anticipated. "Our interest," says the *Sun*, "is *peace*, nay, *our very necessity* is peace." This is now the *sine qua non* and the *ultimatum* of that journal. "The Border Slave States," it says, "ought to declare *peace* to be their *ultimatum*." This is certainly a great improvement in the tone of a journal which, up to a very recent period, has insisted that the Border Slave States should demand the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, or other similar concessions from the North, as indispensable conditions of reunion. The *Sun's* policy now is to recognize the Confederate States, or, at least, not to attempt an enforcement of the laws in them, and seems quite reconciled to the idea of remaining in the old Union on condition of being at peace with the new one. It seems to abandon altogether the idea of joining the Confederate States. This return to moderation in the tone of the most widely circulated journal published south of Mason and Dixon's line, I regard as a hopeful sign of returning reason. The *Sun*, by pursuing a moderate course, can accomplish a great deal in the cause of restoring the spirit of Union and harmony.

I have reason to believe that the confident statements of the dispatches from this city in regard to the policy of the Administration should be taken with a grain of allowance. A few days will determine, but I shall be surprised if the warlike predictions are verified by the event.

I notice in the TIMES of the 4th a statement signed "A Virginian," the object of which is to correct an error, which he attributes to you, in regard to the legal *status* of persons having negro blood. The writer has, doubtless, misunderstood your position when he attributes to you the idea that "all persons in the South having any proportion, however small, of African blood in their veins, are held to servitude." This implies that you never heard of the free negroes in that section, which is absurd. But what I wish to call attention to is an error into which the writer has himself fallen. He says, that "in Virginia, where there is only one-eighth of African blood, and seven-eighths of white blood, the law declares such a person to be a free white—and the white column is every year augmented by such persons passing into it." The natural inference from this statement is, that when a *slave* ceases to have more than one-eighth of African blood, he becomes free; but this is by no means the case. The law referred to, defines who are mulattos or free colored persons; and while it confers all the privileges of a white citizen upon a free person having only one-eighth of negro blood, the immunity has no application to slaves. The consequence is, that here are slaves in Virginia as white, and often whiter than their masters. But there are no white "free negroes," if I may be allowed the solecism, for the reason, as stated by "A Virginian," that when they pass the third degree in descent from the African *properitus*, they cease to be regarded in law, or in fact as free negroes, and take rank with the whites—for the most part doubtless with the "poor whites," but occasionally also with the "first families."

I called attention to this law in a letter to the TIMES last Summer, and warned the Southern people of the fatal corruption of blood which is rapidly going on in this way, in spite of their strong prejudices against negro equality. The present generation of Southerners is still full of the pride of ancestry, and no people could be more tenacious of their Anglo Saxon origin, than those who are ready to go to war for the right of extending and perpetuating Slavery. But in spite of pride, prejudice, religion, morality and legal restraints, the process of amalgamation is rapidly going on and will in the course of time overthrow the barriers of cast; and the Southern people will be recognized by themselves and by the world as a mixed race—half European and half African. I have long seen that the true cause of the apparently slow increase of the free negroes, in the North and South, is to be found in the fact adverted to by "A Virginian," viz.: That they become white, and take rank with the whites.

This evil is inconsiderable in the Free States, owing to the small per cent. of negro population; but in the South, and especially in the Confederate States, the two races are nearly equal in numbers, and the tendency is to an increase in the proportion of the African element. True, the negroes are held in Slavery, and the fact of their bleaching out produces no change in their condition in the eye of the law. But this cannot always be the case. A turn of the wheel of fortune, which Mr. JEFFERSON declares to be a thing by no means impossible, may put all classes on terms of political equality. Indeed, he asserts, and all history and experience sustain him in the assertion, that the revolution must, at some day, come. But even without any sudden disruption of society, the slow but certain effect of amalgamation is to reduce all classes to a common color and common social condition. The Northern Slave States, by sending their bondmen South, and substituting free white labor, will escape this degradation; but fate seems to have fixed upon the Cotton Confederacy as the abode for all time of a mulatto race similar in complexion to that of the Moors and other semi-African people.

I learn that Fort Sumpter will be evacuated in a few days. This point is now no longer doubtful. The President is decided in favor of the measure as an inevitable necessity. The ground will be taken that the Fort could not be reinforced without a bloody conflict, which would serve to alienate the Border States, and destroy all hope of Union between the North and South. The abandonment of the position will not be a recognition of secession, either in purpose or in fact. The possession of Fort Pickens will probably be retained, simply because it is practicable without raising additional military force, and with no great risk of a collision. It is the great superiority of position which the rebels have at Charleston that makes the danger of collision so imminent. But at Fort Pickens no such advantage emboldens them to attack the Government forces. For these reasons, it is probable that the latter post will be reinforced, and the former abandoned. OBSERVER.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

TWO EXTRAORDINARY SENSATIONS—A WHITE FLAG FROM SUMPTER WITH TWO OFFICERS—LIEUT. TALBOT AND LIEUT. SNYDER—GREAT STIR IN MILITARY CIRCLES—THE FLOATING BATTERY UNDER ORDERS.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Friday, April 5, 1861.

We had two very extraordinary sensations Wednesday evening—a firing into a schooner sensation and a Wigfall sensation. It would be difficult to say which bore off the palm. Let me describe both correctly. The city was startled late in the afternoon by firing from Morris Island. It was supposed at first to be mere practice shots; but those who had the best glasses could see that a schooner was the object, and what that schooner meant and where she came from, and what she wanted in this harbor, remained a sublime mystery until late yesterday afternoon. I enlisted a Charleston pilot in my service, and finally he brought me the following. It seems that about 4 P. M. a schooner was seen beating up the channel. She had no pilot aboard, as was evident from the fact that she failed to give the usual signal to the guard boat. As she still kept on her way, apparently shaping her course for Fort Sumpter, she was fired into by the Fort Morris Battery, they sending a shot across her bows. Still she kept on, but throwing to the breeze the Stars and Stripes. When she came abreast of the Mortar Battery, they sent some very heavy shot, but not pointed at her hull, but which nevertheless hit her. As she still persisted, they sent a shell which burst close to her rudder. My informant said in his rough, sailor parlance, that he was quite near at the time and called out to the captain, "Why in h—ll don't you heave to?" The captain of the schooner was evidently bewildered, and didn't know what to do. When the shell was fired he hove to in desperate haste. Major ANDERSON, who had been carefully scanning the whole thing with his glass, immediately sent the Fort boat, and detailed Capt. SEYMOUR and Lieut. TALBOT to row over at once to Morris Island to ask an explanation of the firing, and to obtain permission to visit the schooner. This was granted, and they immediately went on board. After tarrying awhile, they returned to the Fort and the schooner put at once to sea. It has been blowing a gale for several days, and on Wednesday evening, the entire bay was white with foam. To this may be ascribed the fact that although a coast steamer was sent in pursuit of the unknown vessel, she returned at midnight stating that she was unable to find her. The fact of the visit of the officers from Fort Sumpter has led all Charleston to believe that the schooner had provisions and men for the Fort, and that she was the *avant courrier* of a fleet on the way, and that the raising of the United States flag was well understood by Major ANDERSON. As I know that she had a cargo of *ice* on board, I look upon this surmise as amounting to nothing, but the Charlestonians persist in thinking that there was something immense intended, which they happily upset. The Captain of the *Shannon* evidently thought that ice was in demand here, notwithstanding the $2 duty per ton. He certainly did his best to come in, but I fancy he will not care to repeat the experiment. So much for that sensation. Now for WIGFALL.

It is certainly unfortunate that DU CHAILLU did not carefully anatomize the great Ex-Texan Senator ere he carried to Europe his new treasures of Mammalia. I am confident Belgrave-square and the Faubourg St. Germain would have looked at it as a rare specimen. It was duly announced that the Ex-Senator would speak at 10 P. M, precisely, from the balcony of the fashionable Mills House. At that hour a crowd, that would have done justice to St. Tammany in her palmy days, assembled and densely packed the street. Ten, 10½, and 11 rolled on, but still he came not. The band went it strong on "Dixie" and the "Southern Marsellaise," and then went it strong over again. They played a new tune, too, which relates to "Fort Sumpter has caved in" which certainly was rather premature. At last the immortal appeared in the parlor. He said he had been to see some ladies, and had forgot all about the sovereign people. Intended to smoke first anyhow, and take a pretty stiff glass of *eau de vie*. At last he appeared. What an extraordinary hodge podge; quotations from Don Juan, interspersed thickly with bar-room slang; SHAKESPEARE, sandwiched with low vulgarisms; and SCOTT, interweaved with the choice twang of the stable. I sent a report of the speech, but reading WIGFALL and seeing him are two very different things. Quiet and deliberately did that heavily-bearded man with the jolly phiz and the somewhat sensual countenance, tell his absorbed listeners that "next Spring he hoped to be in the saddle, and invade Washington with an army of about 500,000 men." Fresh, too, from Senatorial pap in that very city, and well lined with those agreeable things that Washingtonians understand so well how to appropriate. Ungrateful WIGFALL! posterity will stamp you as the last seceder, who gave the last stab at the exposed vitals of a dismembered Union.

A heavy sea was running yesterday, but about 11 A. M. a boat had left Fort Sumpter, as I supposed would be the case, from the previous day's firing. Slowly they rode over the rough waves and approached the city, two officers in their heavy boat cloaks and five oarsmen, also two trunks. As they approached the *Adger's* wharf, at 12½ o'clock, I saw Lieut. TALBOT bearing a *white flag*, to enable him to enter safely the hostile port of Charleston. Strange, suggestive, melancholy spectacle, which ABRAHAM LINCOLN and all his Cabinet ought to have witnessed. A guard was stationed over the little boat, the *Moultrie*, and Lieutenants TALBOT and SNYDER, accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, HATCH, hastened on foot to Governor PICKENS' Head-quarters. The interview lasted one hour and a half, then a carriage drove down with one of the Governor's Aids, two other Palmettoans and Lieut. SNYDER, a stern, determined looking man, with a bronzed face and a somewhat Germanic cast of countenance. While the officers were absent, the apparently half-starved and *bleached* looking men who manned the *Moultrie*, had indulged in sundry private arrangements of tobacco and the ardent, which they had carefully stowed away in divers private places. Ere the boat left the pier, the policeman of the C. S. A. ruthlessly turned up everything, and carried all the little arrangements ashore. The poor fellows, who told me they were laborers, looked absolutely wild with disappointment, but they could not help themselves. Discipline is discipline, but it certainly was very small potatoes in the C. S. A. official to deprive those unfortunate fellows of their anticipated comforts. There are thirty of them now there, whom Major ANDERSON has no use for, and would gladly discharge, but as they have mouths, and probably pretty big ones, it is the policy now of the South Carolinia Government to let them eat up the fortress—in other words, the more men the quicker they will be starved out.

There is a great stir in military circles. I saw none of the careless lounging last night at the Mills House and Charleston Hotel t..at one ordinarily witnesses among the officers on leave. Many of them were summoned to their posts ere the sun set, and it is generally understood that if nothing is done in Washington, within a very short time, that they will take the initiative here. Lieut. TALBOT did not leave immediately, as some telegrams may state, but had to wait until last evening. Capt. HAMILTON, of the Floating Battery, has orders to get her in readiness immediately. No more mail facilities and no more supplies for Major ANDERSON. JASPER.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY-YARD AND MILITARY POSTS.

THE STEAMSHIPS BALTIC AND ILLINOIS READY FOR SEA—THE HARRIET LANE TRANSFERRED TO THE NAVY AND ORDERED AWAY—RUMORED RESIGNATION OF CAPT. MERCER, OF THE POWHATAN FRIGATE.

Public attention continued to be mainly engrossed, yesterday, with the great activity in the military and naval departments of the Government. Without any positive knowledge of the destination of the ships, speculation ran high as to where they were bound, and, in some cases, bets were freely offered that they were destined for this or that point of the South, according to the favorite theory of each person.

As soon as the *Atlantic* left her dock, the steamship *Illinois* took her berth to receive cargo. The provisions and ordnance stores, howitzer-carriages and ammunition were hastily put on board, and, with her coal, loaded the steamer heavily by the stern. There was, however, a large space still left in the forward hold, which would be filled, when the steamer would draw about twenty feet.

This vessel carries an immense cargo. Her accommodations for troops are also very good, and, it is believed, with her improved feathering paddle floats, she will make excellent time, notwithstanding she is so deep.

The military chest, in the shape of two of HERRING'S safes, with some $50,000 in gold and silver, was brought down by Adams' Express wagon and lowered into the specie room—a safe compartment in the extreme after part of the ship. The *Illinois* had her whole crew on board, and will be ready to receive her troops and depart some time to-day. A canal-boat load of wood was among the articles put on board.

On board of the *Baltic* nothing could exceed the industry which everywhere prevailed. Steam was got up on Sunday night, and the engines tested and found all right. All through Sunday, and late into the night, the work of loading her continued, and from an early hour yesterday morning every possible variety of articles intended for the use of the troops continued to arrive at the pier, by teams and in lighters. Immense quantities of bacon, packed for transportation on mules, flour in sacks, soap, and all kinds of preserved meats and vegetables, packed in boxes, vinegar and molasses in portable kegs, stove-coal, sewed in strong small canvas bags; coal by the hundred ton in gunny sacks—probably for steamers' use, and every other article that can be reckoned among Quartermasters' stores. There were also many cases, evidently containing United States muskets, and fixed ammunition by the ton, packed in snug boxes, most of it marked as shrapnel for heavy twelve-pounder boat howitzers.

At the upper deck were some eight or ten boats, including those built expressly for use in the surf, with the requisite quantity of oars and other appliances for their use. About one hundred bales of hay were piled on the after deck, and an equal quantity lay upon the dock ready to go on board.

Outside of the gate were gathered a motley crowd watching the arrival of each particular consignment, and amusing themselves with queries as to what each package contained.

At noon fires were lighted under the boilers of the *Baltic*, and at 4 o'clock the steam was up, and, so far as that was concerned, she was ready to start. It is probable that she will leave at the noon tide to-day. Mr. GRAHAM, former First Assistant Engineer of the *Adriatic*, is Chief Engineer.

THE HARRIET LANE TRANSFERRED TO THE NAVY

The steamer *Harriet Lane* on Sunday hauled down the Revenue flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, indicating that she has been transferred to the Navy Department. This was anticipated some weeks since, when her armament was increased. Her commander, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, has frequently declared that he would fight under the American flag as long as it continued to fly over one city or town of the United States. She sailed from her anchorage off the Battery at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, destined, it is said, for the South. Who knows?

The surveying steamer *Vixen* has returned to the yard.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE POWHATAN'S COMMANDER—DEPARTURE OF TROOPS, &C.

Yesterday was a busy one at the Army quarters in this neighborhood, but quiet and uneventful in Naval circles. The ordinary work at the Navy-yard went on as usual, but at Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton, and Beeloe's Island, unusual excitement prevailed. There *seems* to be a growing impression among well-informed persons that both the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and the recovery of the Texas forts, are contemplated by the Government.

The Navy-yard folks were astonished yesterday to see Capt. SAMUEL MERCER, the commander of the *Powhatan*, walking among them, in citizen's clothes. The papers all said he had gone to the ocean in his vessel, but *they* were "at sea" instead of him. His resignation was currently reported during the day; but *he has not sent it in*. His detachment, moreover, is a Government measure, the meaning of which is only known to the Cabinet. Capt. MERCER is a native of Maryland, from which State he was appointed in 1815. He has done over 26 years service, of which 19 were spent at sea. He never was popular with sailors, his manner being austere and distant, characteristics which Jack especially dislikes.

THE NAVY-YARD.

No orders have been received to fit out the *Savannah* or *Perry* for immediate sea service, as stated. The former was yesterday hauled into the wharf to have her three heavy guns taken out, as they interfered with the workmen, who are preparing her for "the ready state." Besides, their removal facilitated the labor of putting her in the dry-dock, into which she was floated at 11 A. M., the steam frigate *Roanoke* having been previously taken out. The water tanks of the *Wabash* were commenced on, for the first time, yesterday. Their appearance on the wharf would make an unsophisticated person suppose it impossible to place them all in one vessel. The *Roanoke's* removal from the dry-dock has been partly occasioned by the necessity for examining the *Savannah's* bottom, and partly by the fact that whatever work remains to be done on her, can be, by good management, prosecuted at the wharf. The brig *Perry* was hauled alongside the Hudson-avenue dock, to be operated on at the leisure of the authorities. Her movements have not been actuated in any way by "the crisis."

THE NORTH CAROLINA,

A 3,000-ton line-of-battle ship, looks very lonesome with only 120 men on board. This is exactly the case with "the North." She has 60 recruits, 44 marines, and about 30 permanent men, who might be left out, as they have done all the duty Providence gave them power to perform. The short-watches of the *Powhatan* were made up on board the receiving-ship, and many of the actors who were to open the "Nautical Theatre" on the 1st of April have gone to play more important parts than those on the programme at the "Scuttle Butt." The condition of the *North Carolina* is not satisfactory. It is even doubted whether she could be removed two rods with safety. She was built at Philadelphia forty-one years ago, and has been so long at the Navy-yard that even green reporters know her from "the last arrival."

DEFENCELESS CONDITION OF THE NAVY-YARDS.

The attention of the Government has been called to the utterly defenceless condition of the different Navy-yards. Millions of dollars' worth of public property and vast quantities of war munitions are left to the protection of a couple of hundred men. What good are cannon without men to work them? A well-disciplined force of 500 men could take any Navy-yard in the Union to-morrow with its present garrison. The marines are supposed to be the "navy's military arm," on which the Administration chiefly relies for the guardianship of the yards. Here, then, is the force available for this purpose:

	Marines.
Brooklyn Yard	80
Norfolk Yard	75
Boston (Charlestown) Yard	55
Portsmouth, N. H., Yard	25
Total	241

These figures are over the mark. In reply to those who argue that sailors are always on hand, it may be useful to state that there are not, as a general thing, twenty available and efficient persons at any of the places named, except New-York, which could be reinforced from Governor's Island. Why not put some of the soldiers crowded out of military barracks in the Navy-yards.

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Yesterday morning active doings progressed at Governor's Island. As early as 8 o'clock orders from the head-quarters of the army were received, directing the equipment of *three* Companies of recruits. Then the bustle commenced. The detail was hung up in the different rooms; men crowded round it, climbed on each other's shoulders, on benches, boxes, and piles of clothing to see whether their names were on the list. Those who were mentioned on it no sooner learned the fact than they began the final preparations. As nearly everybody's knapsack had been packed for weeks, and everybody's cartouche-box filled with the war allowance, and everybody's everything in readiness for the road, a concentration of the different accoutrements and "conveniences" was only necessary. The ambulance was next put in order for departure; the baggage-masters took charge of the wagon-loads of articles confided to them, and placed the indispensable sentinels over it, with the customary orders that their live bodies must never cease to protect it, implying, naturally enough, that their dead bodies could do very little to attain that end. At 2 o'clock there were no unbelted men to be seen. Muskets standing by the wall; soldiers swaggering up and down the parade-walks, pulling on their gloves, wiping out "the nipple," or tightening the chin-strap, conversed freely on the weather, the price of vegetables, the scarcity of grass in Texas, and the quality of the soup. But no one seemed to talk of, or care about, his destination. One, indeed, went so far as to wish he knew whether there were any pretty girls where they were going, "wherever that was." At 3, the following troops left the Island:

	Men.		Men.
Company G	58	Company B., (left since	
Company C	67	Saturday)	15
Company E	47	Company F	100
Company D	100		
Total			397

These soldiers, except the 15 men of Company B., are recruits, nominally lettered to facilitate transportation. The regiments to which they will be assigned are not known.

FORT HAMILTON.

Yesterday the commanding officers of Companies H and K received instructions to have their men ready for embarkation at 2 o'clock on board the steamer *Illinois*. Accordingly, all hands were mustered under arms, the baggage put upon the wharf, and the final preparations for departure completed. All day did the poor fellows wait, lounging about, expecting the arrival of the transport, but she did not come. At last, about 4 P. M., the steam-tug *Cataline* came alongside the wharf, her captain handed an envelope to Commanding-officer BROWN, the result of which was the embarkation of the soldiers on board, and their subsequent transfer to the *Illinois* and *Baltic*.

LATEST—DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMERS ILLINOIS AND BALTIC.

These steamers have at last put off; where, we are still unable to tell. The mystery which has enveloped the whole business was kept up to the last moment.

On Sunday morning the *Baltic* seemed to be safe at her wharf for two or three more days, while steam was going in the *Illinois*, and she was thought to be ready for a start at any moment. Yet the *Baltic* was off first, starting at 5¾ o'clock last evening, while the *Illinois* did not go away till long after night had set in. About 100 soldiers went by the *Baltic*, and in cargo she took 8,000 bags of oats and an immense quantity of general forage, which seemed intended for the horses in Texas; but there were also a great number of wheelbarrows, picks, spades and similar implements suited for throwing up of earth-works, &c.

The *Illinois* has been roughly refitted for the accommodation of troops, besides being absolutely crammed with miscellaneous material in bulk and packages. She will go over the bar with a draft of more than 20 feet. Some of the soldiers under orders to sail in her were grumbling last night at the idea of being cribbed and cabined in the spare room between decks. She could handsomely accommodate four hundred, and take near a thousand tons of freight as well. She carries a formidable assortment of rockets, bengola lights, and similar pyrotechnic signals.

THE CHARTERED FLEET.

The services of three additional steamers have been engaged by the Government, making the chartered fleet at present as follows:

	Men.	Tons.
Coatzacoalcos	40	1,000
Fashion	25	1,000
Atlantic	60	2,000
Baltic	40	2,000
Illinois	40	1,000
Ocean Queen	40	1,000
Yankee	14	400
Thomas Freeborn	14	300
Total	300	8,700

The tonnage and number of men are not exactly correct, but will give an idea of the extra force employed. The *Coatzacoalcos* and *Fashion* are expected here every day; the *Ocean Queen* and steamships *Yankee* and *Freeborn* were chartered yesterday. The *Baltic*, *Atlantic* and *Illinois* have sailed, as already stated.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF FLEET.

THE SHIPS PROVISIONED—PROGRESS OF SECESSION—WAR PREPARATIONS—WATER CASKS MADE INTO BATTERIES—THE BROOKLYN'S TROOPS NOT LANDED—THE WYANDOTTE'S PRIVILEGES — COMMODORE CUNNINGHAM'S PLOTS—THE MARINES LOYAL ALL ROUND—THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER IN KEY WEST—THE MORALE OF THE FLEET.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAM-CORVETTE BROOKLYN, OFF PENSACOLA, Monday, April 1, 1861.

The Home Fleet is provisioned at last. I am in a hurry to have this important news conveyed to the hundreds of people who have friends on board the different vessels. The *Brooklyn* got the necessaries at Key West, where her officers had quite an adventure.

On the 26th day of March, 1861—I am particular about the date, you see—the grand flag of the Confederate States of America met a sad catastrophe. It was most unceremoniously hauled down from over one hundred houses in Key West, by command of the *Commander* of Fort Taylor. He politely informed the citizens that they should not carry their Southern enthusiasm to extremes, and that two nations should not rule Key West at the same time, for the present, at all events. Having taken in plenty of stores and provisions at the "Key," this good ship steamed out of harbor, gracefully dipped the Star Spangled Banner, as she passed the forts, and arrived here. Of course, distributing the welcome and needed necessaries among the Squadron, was the first thing they did.

If you imagine that the Southern tacticians are idle, you are mistaken. Our telescopes show them to us day and night. Bees are not busier than they. What do you think has been their last move? They have actually hit upon the really splendid idea of converting water-tanks into formidable batteries. Any unsophisticated reader, that may be induced to smile at this step, should be compelled to attempt their destruction with shot and shell. Sand is packed firmly, tightly and "danced on" in them, and they literally line the road from Fort McRae to the Warrington Navy-yard. They have evidently been arranged by a practiced engineer. Fort Barrancos is now in genuine fighting trim. I do not exaggerate the fact when I say that 120 gun sare as admirably arranged there, and an efficient manual force—I don't know the number—as well detailed, as it is possible to make them. Every crevice in the fort, which is not needed for shot or shell, is fairly crammed with all the requirements needed in a fortress.

The troops that came out here in the steam-corvette *Brooklyn*, 200 in number or thereabouts, were yesterday transferred to the United States frigate *Sabine*, bag, baggage and belts. Why this has been done I cannot say. Perhaps the *Sabine's* launches are better adapted for conveying soldiers over to Pickens in a quiet way, than ours. To send these big boats "secretly" alongside the steamer might create suspicion; to transfer them in open day to the frigate excites none, and leaves them *at the very hatchway where said boats are secured*. I quote the word "secretly" because it is blotted out of all our dictionaries. The American forces here can do nothing without its enemies knowing the ins and outs of it. What matter if we could say the same of our opponents; but we cannot. Anything our spy-glasses do not see is a mystery to us. How does the difference arise? Capt. ADAMS, of the *Sabine*, thinks that it is our fault. There are several persons who agree with Capt. ADAMS.

By the way, note the fact that the transfer of the troops to the *Brooklyn* on the 31st of March, must make all the news "bogus" that told of their being sent to Pickens on the 28th of February, and subsequent and previous days. *We* all differ with *you* all about reinforcing this fort. It could be done by this fleet in eight hours. There is no insurmountable difficulty about it—*but one*. I allude to the indisposition of Mr. CAMERON to strengthen Lieut. SLEMMER, until he is surrounded like Major ANDERSON. Perhaps I should say "until his great advantages over the enemy" are counterbalanced, but maybe there is not much difference in the terms.

We owe one favor—no small one, I can tell you—to the Secessionists. They permit the steam gun-boat *Wyandotte* to run in and out to Pensacola, and all around, without molestation. It is a piece of kindness that we would sincerely appreciate, even lessened as it is, in importance, by the prohibition her officers are under to buy provisions, were it not that there is a bit of poison in it, which makes it treacherous. We have *sailors* here, who are not at all as pure as men should be. No man in America knows this better than Commodore CUNNINGHAM, whom the United States Government made an officer of. He would now instill insidious venom into these sailors, by circulating private "explanations of the case" among them. Let me here state one grand thing, successfully accomplished by the traitors. They have got Union men to be considered "Abolitionists," in the strongest sense. On ship and shore this fallacy has been cleverly circulated. I dare not calculate its influence, in the aggregate, upon future events. Persons who know nothing about the manual material of which our army and navy are composed, cannot form an idea of it.

The Marine Guard of the *Wyandotte* gunboat has been sent on shore on Rosas Island, to do picket guard for the tired-out garrison there. Let me here name one bright spot in the Navy. It is the Marine corps. Extra loyalty in trying times seems to be a characteristic—I had nearly said a peculiarity—of Marines everywhere. WILLIAM, the Conqueror, put "Royal" to their title, that his appreciation of their devotion might be shown. America should call them "National," because when every other branch of their country's service has black spots in it, the Marines loom out in moral grandeur—true, unapproachable and brave. I am delighted to see by the papers, and to learn from private letter, that the corps at home is just as its representatives are here. Oh, that we had ten thousand Marines!

I have just received a queer item from Key West. That it is not put in the proper place in my letter, is the messenger's fault—not mine. There is a company of Southern soldiers there, called the Island Guards. They were lately on parade. They had a grand Palmetto (or C. S. A.) flag, which was brought down to the drill-ground by the Captain. But even in the ranks of Secessionists, there are men whose Union memories are not dead. The greater portion of the Company *would not go through their exercises* under the banner. "Why not?" asked their officer. "Well, we don't wish to," said the majority. "But you are citizens of the C. S. A. *now*," said the Captain. "Then why didn't they keep the flag we're used to?" answered the men. Enraged, the Captain dismissed the volunteers. But like all good stories, this has its bitter part. The Captain resigned.

The *morale* of this ship's company is generally good. It is not because I am a "Brooklyn man" that I claim for this ship the character of the best in the squadron. As a proof, she is called "The floating Abolition h—ll," by our enemies. Even in the nickname there's a mine of meaning. It goes from shore to ship-board, and stirs bad thoughts in many people. You know, I suppose, that "city chaps," as they are called, abound in our men-of-war. Now, a New-York, or Baltimore, or Philadelphia "city chap" has many weaknesses; but I doubt whether he has a greater one than that which springs from his hatred of "Abolitionists." Don't you see, therefore, that "the floating Abolition h—ll" has diplomacy underneath? The *St. Louis* is not very sound, *morally*—the *Sabine* derives all her unloniess from an indefatigable, patriotic commander—the steamers' *personnel* are about on a par with their timbers. There's nothing to boast of in either. But when United States Judges send convicted thieves and man-slaughterers into the service, what great virtue can one expect to find in it?

We are without a commander and without orders. Where are the supply and our dispatches? I am

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 36, 37, 34, 35, 31, 26, 16, 20, 40, 42, 43, 45, 41.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 37, 41, 42, 44, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 250, 260, 281, 269, 255, 230, 257, 266, 269, 271, 273, 274, 140½, 213, 275, 276, 279, 265, 281, 282. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 875, 923, 195, 225, 273, 285, 411, 415, 429, 471, 519, 533, 537, 540, 597, 230, 267, 269, 518, (1.) *Part II.*—Nos 370, 428, 436, 442, 444, 456, 490, 518, 526, 542, 546, 138, 576, 594, 616, 614, 608, 634, 636.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 801, 1645, 717, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1691, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 923, 1369, 1105, 1695, 947, 1445, 1579, 757. *Part II.*—Nos. 1166, 1180, 1168, 1196, 1216, 1236, 1228, 1156, 562, 1030, 732, 1016, 864, 383, 1190.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 104, 907, 373, 818, 140, 822, 232, 825, 837, 436, 760, 902, 714, 815, 817, 679. *Part II.*—Nos. 630, 794, 844, 301, 845, 850, 853, 854, 858, 859, 94, 236, 477, 834, 841.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Third Week—Monday's Minutes.

Full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

No. 29—Argument concluded by Mr. Porter.

No. 30—*Corman* vs. *Plass.*—Argued. Mr. Johnson for appellants; A Hadden for respondents.

No. 32—*Butterworth* vs. *O'Brien.*—Argued. C. A. Peabody for appellants; W. Hutchins opposed.

No. 33—*Scott* vs. *Ocean Bank.*—Argued.—E. L. Parmalee, F. F. Morbury for respondent. (Case will be reported in to-morrow's TIMES.)

Practice—Guarantee.

Thomas D. Carman, Executor, &c., vs. *Gorwood Plass et al.*—In this case one of the defendants guaranteed the payment of certain rent when it should fall due, by the other. The guarantee was written on the lease. The plaintiff brought his action against the defendants jointly. The defendants demurred, urging that they could not be properly joined, their contracts being separate. At Special Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, the demurrer was sustained, and the complaint dismissed. The plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Court, and there the judgment below was reversed, the Court holding that the order was appealable. The defendants then appealed to this Court, contending, first, that the order of judgment originally appealed from was not an appealable one; and, secondly, that the parties were not liable jointly on such a contract. The following are the points of the appellant respecting the last proposition:

First—On the lease set up in the complaint, a joint action will not lie against the defendants. No covenant in the lease being the covenant of both defendants. The defendants, therefore, are not under the saving grace of Section 120 of the Code.

Second—The covenants of the lessee and of his guarantor are separate, distinct, and different obligations from each other. The lessee covenants to pay rent. The guarantor covenants that the lessee shall pay his rent as it falls due.

Third—The distinctive character of the several obligations is not varied by the mere fact that they are written upon the same piece of paper, or so amalgamated as apparently to be but one instrument.

Argued, and decision reserved.

Flanagan & Cummings for appellants; W. J. Sayers and A. Hadden for respondents.

"The Defence" of Usury by Corporations—Construction of the Act of 1850 in relation thereto.

Butterworth, Receiver, &c., of Island City Bank vs. *O'Brien, et al.*—The plaintiff brought his action as Receiver to recover back $10,000, alleged to have been paid to the defendant for a loan of money on notes above seven per cent. interest, seeking only to recover the excess. The only question in the case is whether the act of 1850, providing that "No Corporation shall hereafter interpose the defence of usury in any action," is to be construed into an abolishment of the defence of usury on the part of Corporations, cutting off all relief in such cases, and repealing all laws in restraint of usury, so far as Corporations are concerned. The Supreme Court decided adversely to the claim of the plaintiff, who appeals upon the following points:

Under the law, as it stood when the Act of 1850 was passed, two defences were possible, which might either of them be called a defence of usury.

One was a defence to a claim for extra interest or usury itself. This defence would be available in an action for the extra interest itself, and is given by section two of the statute, which forbids the taking of more than seven per cent. It would be limited to the extra or usurious interest itself, and would leave the contract to be enforced as to the principal and legal interest.

The other was a defence to the whole of a contract or security, including principal and legal as well as excessive interest, because, that on it or by it, interest at a greater rate than seven per cent. had been reserved or taken, or agreed to be reserved or taken.

This defence operated to defeat the whole of a contract or security wherever interest beyond the rate of seven per cent. was agreed to be paid in it, or was reserved by it, and was given by the fifth section of the statute, whereby all contracts or securities in or by which more than seven per cent. was agreed to be taken were made void.

The language of the act is very marked. It relates wholly to "*the* defence," not to a defence of usury—not to any defence of usury, not to defences (any and all) of usury, not to the fact of usury as a defence, and still less to the rate of interest to be allowed by law. It is limited to what is styled and known as the "defence of usury."

If there be more than one defence of usury, this language does not embrace them. It embraces but *one of them*, and that is *the* defence.

Which of the several defences is meant? When one is of constant daily occurrence in practice, and no other is known in practice. When one is most marked and distinguished in its nature, and the others not at all so; when one is most severe, harsh and inequitable and the others mild and beneficent. When one is "severe penal," "a barbarous act, unworthy the age and country," "penal and savage in its nature," (see Curtis *vs.* Leavitt, 15 N. Y. R., 151 and 152,) and the others interpose merely a shield for the weak and needy against the oppressions of the strong, while one is ever prominent and conspicuous, always attracting attention to itself as a most extraordinary and exceptional defence, and the others are not at all remarkable or attractive in any of their features, can there be any difficulty in deciding which is meant by "*the* defence?"

It is contended that the act was intended only to prohibit Corporations from pleading the latter of these defences, to wit: *the defence of usury which voids the entire contract.* Decision reserved.

C. A. Peabody for appellant. Waldo Hutchins for respondent.

Adverse Possession—The "Potter's Vessel Broken Pieces."

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

James Alexander vs. *Mary Ann Lundy, Robert L. Lundy, her husband, and Ruthella Lundy.*—The Lundys and the Alexanders, since their acquaintance with each other, have seldom reciprocated confidence or fellow-feeling. On the 18th of October, 1858, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. Lundy and family occupied a mansion together in the vicinity of Twenty-sixth-street. They had never had an open rupture and resort to arms, however, until the 18th of October, 1858, when their mutual animosities manifested themselves in quite a vigorous manner. On the morning of that day (time is quite immaterial) one of the female Lundys innocently and unsuspectingly was holding the exclusive possession of a small bullating in the rear of the lot, dreaming of nothing that subsequently was to develop itself. Now Mrs. Alexander, who resides on the second floor of the aforesaid premises, in the happy possessor of an earthen tureen, (politely speaking) to which vessel there was a cover of the same material. With this in hand she was proceeding slowly but surely to the aforesaid edifice in the rear of the yard, when opening the door and discovering a Lundy in possession, she was moved by some mysterious and inexplicable providence to dash the contents of her tureen in the face of the Lundy. This was the tocsin of warfare. Clan Lundy and Clan Alexander rushed furiously upon one another, and were quite playful for some time. In this *mêlée* Mrs. Alexander's tureen was made to play a conspicuous part. It was the only weapon, with the exception of fists, that the evidence developed, and told fearfully in the hands of the irate Mrs. Alexander, while the cover in the hands of a Lundy also made its impression. The parties were finally pacified, and the result is that they have thrown themselves upon the country to have their rights adjusted by a jury of their countrymen. The jury, however, after hearing the case through, retired and rendered a verdict for the defendants.

The trial of this case was the occasion of much merriment in Court.

Kipp Brown for plaintiffs; J. H. White for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

A BRIDES' DOWRY.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, John Cuff, indicted for grand larceny, was put to the bar for trial. It seems that the prisoner and the complainant, Michael Murray, were fellow-laborers at the Central Park. The latter alleged that while both were having a general jollification over three half gallons of beer, the prisoner stole from him $41 in money and a gold ring. For the defence it was attempted to be proved that the complainant's wife and the prisoner had had some negotiations relative to the marriage of the prisoner with the complainant's daughter, and that the money had been paid by the complainant to the prisoner as a sort of dowry to go with the bride, and that the old gentleman, while in a state of "salubrity," had inquired for his money, and being told that Cuff had it, remarked that it was "all right."

The jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty," and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was nineteen years old, and his mother, who was in Court, on the rendering of the verdict, gave vent to her sorrow for the young man's calamity in tones which rendered her "absence preferable to her company," and she was assisted out by the officers. The prisoner was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

FISTICUFFS AT DISCOUNT.

John Ahrens, indicted for receiving goods stolen from Devolin, Hudson & Co. The stolen articles were a box of sewing silk and two vests and some pantaloons. The boys who stole the articles—Michael McAlvaine and John Eagan—testified to stealing the goods, and implicated the prisoner in their reception. There were no witnesses for the defence. The prisoner's counsel stated that he had known the prisoner, and that he bore a good character. Recorder HOFFMAN, the unfortunate of his remarks to a brother of legislation, and in consequence felt somewhat incommoded in the scale of respectability. The Jury took the case and gave a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

PASSED BAD MONEY.

Thomas McConnell, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

A RIVER THIEF.

John Henry, indicted for larceny, was next put on trial. As the principal witnesses were seamen, the most of the testimony consisted of affidavits taken *de bene esse*. The circumstances are as follows: While the brig *Ashby* was lying at Pier No. 2 East River, in the night-time, the steward was awakened by hearing an unusual noise on board. He shouted to the Captain, but receiving no response, proceeded to his berth, and awoke him only after great difficulty, as the thieves had administered ether to him, a fact which was rendered apparent by its odor in the cabin, as well as by the Captain's feelings. As the steward was awaking the Captain, he heard feet on the deck above, as of persons getting over the side of the brig to the next ship. The steward therefore pursued and shouted: "Stop thief." An officer was near by, and one of the three thieves rushed into his arms, while the other two escaped. The articles stolen consisted of an amount of clothing, worth more than $25. The jury gave a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—James Gear, Patrick Markey, Francis Engleman, August Lisel, Lewis Habrowski, James Lyons, Terrence Duffy.

For Felonious Assault—Thomas Dougherty.

For False Pretences—Charles Duncan

For Burglary—John Carroll, John Fitzsimmons, Achille Trechet, Edward McCabe, Robert McKay, James Wiley.

For Larceny—Nicholas Deede, Augustus Blake, John Kavanaugh, James Osborne, Henry Meyers, Isaac Messman, Marie Hevost.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Mary McGuire.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BARNARD, J.—*Freeman* vs. *Auld et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for the whole amount of the mortgage and interest, and for foreclosure and sale.

Hastings, Receiver vs. *Lawson et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings and decree to be settled on two days notice.

Fowler vs. *Seaman.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings and decree to be settled on two days notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Matter of Fifty-fourth-street assessment on application of L. Bennett to vacate same.* Application denied.

Matter of application of John P. and Isabella Hamilton to vacate assessment for paving &c., Fifty-first street. Application denied.

Petition of Elizabeth S. Smith to vacate, &c., the assessment for regulating, &c., Fifty-second street.—Application granted, and assessment vacated on the ground of fraud.

Petition of Albert Hearn to vacate assessment for filling six lots in Forty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.—The application is denied, and the petition dismissed.

Application of Abraham B. Tappan to vacate assessment for regulating, &c., Forty fourth-street from the Eleventh avenue to Hudson River—The application is denied, and the petition dismissed.

Petition of H Miller in respect to assessment on Seventy-ninth-street—The petitioner may proceed with his proofs in respect to the charge of the fraudulent erasures and obliterations of the contract mentioned in the petition for regulating, grading, &c., in Seventy-ninth-street, whereby the prices were changed or increased. In all other respects the application to take proofs is denied.

Harrison vs. Livingston et al.—Default set aside and cause restored to the calendar for trial, as to the defendants Parker, Meeker and Clark, on payment of $10 costs of opposing this motion.

Montalvan vs. *Clover et al.*—It appears to me that it would be improper, if not irregular, at this time and on this motion, to modify or alter the order of the Court in respect of the temporary disposition of the income of the $4,000. The motion must be denied, but without costs to either party.

CLERKE, J.—*Davis et al.* vs. *Marsh et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Quinn vs. *Quinn et al*—Motion granted.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leaves.	For.	
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	April 10
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	April 11
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	April 11
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 13
New-York	New-York	Bremen	April 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	April 13
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	April 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	April 20
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Cleator	New-York	Jamaica	April 20
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	April 21
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	April 24
Persia	New York	Liverpool	April 24
Fulton	New York	Southampton	April 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	April 27

FROM EUROPE.

Columbia	Galway	New-York	March 27
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	March 27
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	March 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	April 2
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	April 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	April 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	April 6
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	April 13
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 18

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with fish, hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 493 Broadway, sole Agents.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL teacher, of nine years' experience, desires a situation as principal of an institution where a liberal salary will be paid, or where there is an opportunity to receive an equivalent income; he is now in charge of a flourishing private school, which has increased during the past six months nearly two hundred per cent. For peculiar reasons he desires a change. He was connected with one of the first schools of New-England for several years; he has abundant testimonials, and can refer to distinguished educators in various parts of the country. Address TEACHER, No. 80 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER.—A MASSACHUSETTS LADY, who has had six years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in an Episcopal family or institution in this City; is qualified to teach the common and higher English branches thoroughly; vocal music, drawing, beginners on the piano, and French; unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office, for one week.

TRAVELING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, WHO intends starting on his ninth tour of Europe (with three young gentlemen) on the 20th inst., returning in September following, desires one more to complete the number. Reference will be given to those who accompanied the advertiser last Summer. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 3 West Washington-place, New-York.

A TEACHER OF SOME EIGHT YEARS' experience in public and select schools, from Massachusetts, unmarried, desires a situation as Principal or assistant in a public school, boarding school or Academy. Can produce the best of reference in this City and elsewhere. Salary moderate. Address, for one week, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TUITION FOR BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—The subscriber will give thorough instruction in any of the branches usually taught in schools or colleges, for an hour or more each day, as above. Best City references given. Address TUTOR, A. M., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, a teacher of his own language, piano, drawing, writing, &c., wishes for a situation either as teacher in an institute or tutor in a private family; he is well acquainted with the English language. Address F. X., Box No. 2,340 P. O., New-York.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY near the City, a gentleman to teach French and music to two persons. Inquire of G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in teaching, wishes to obtain employment for a few hours daily as visiting governess. Address GOVERNESS, Station D.

A TEACHER.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH teacher desires a situation in a private family; the country preferred. Address TEACHER, No. 21 Amity-place, N. Y.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE PARLANT LE FRANCAIS et l'anglais, désire entrer dans une famille allant en Europe, comme femme de chambre ou bonne d'enfants. S'adresser entre 9 et 11 heures du matin à No. 15 West 29th-st.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap. F. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

BOOTS & SHOES.

GO SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JOSEP, Nos. 13 and 15 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

WANTED, A LARGE SECOND-HAND SAFE, 1200 lbs., inside measurement; a few inches more or less not objected. Parties having such an article to dispose of will please address by letter to JAS. H. TAYLOR, No. 60 Vesey-st., stating size and price and where it can be seen.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
An immense stock of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.
ALSO,
NOTTINGHAM,
MUSLIN AND
LENO CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS and
VESTIBULE LACES.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open their
PARIS CLOAKS
and
MANTILLAS,
Together with those of our own manufacture, on
MONDAY, April 8.
ALSO,
A choice collection of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PINE PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,
CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,
Of Moresque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—
BANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At proportionately low prices.

WINDOW SHADES
AT 50 PER CENT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand in consequence of the failing of in the Wholesale trade, have determined to offer
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,
CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

NEW DRESS GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open on MONDAY, Some of the GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED in
SILKS, FIGURED, PLAIDS and STRIPES.
FOULARD SILKS in all colors and GOOD QUALITY.
BLACK FIGURED SILKS at much below cost.
MOZAMBIQUES in PLAIN COLORS and with brochè figures.
POILE DE CHEVRES in all colors, single and double width.
BAREGES at HALF the USUAL PRICES.
Also
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS, including the newest Styles,
And all at the lowest possible prices.
No. 305 CANAL STREET,
near Broadway.

481 BROADWAY,
AT
G. M. BODINE'S,
SELLING OFF!
RICH DRESS GOODS,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
500 Pieces of
FRENCH PRINTS,
Yard wide, only 12½c. per yard.
500 pieces RICH GRAY CHENE LENONAS,
At 6¼c. per yard—worth 25c.

481 BROADWAY,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
RICH SILK ROBES AT $15.
RICH CHENE SILKS AT $1.
RICH PLAID SILKS AT 75 CENTS.
Also,
FOULARD SILKS IN CHINTZ COLORS,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD,
WORTH $1.

481 BROADWAY,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
GREAT SALE OF RICH DRY GOODS.
Selling off
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
Previous to removal,
MAY 1.

359. WINDOW SHADES.
NEW PATTERNS.
GOLD,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
NEW STYLES FIXTURES.
359. KELLY, BROADWAY.

SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, all kinds of CURTAIN MATERIALS at less than cost of importation.
359. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BROADWAY.

NEW SPRING SILKS,
SOLD AT GREAT REDUCTION,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED!
In BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS.
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF
BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Removed to our premises for
Convenience of sale.
THE WHOLE ARE TO BE SOLD
AT HALF PRICES,
In order to convert them into Cash at once.

Regular Prices,	$2 00, will be sold at $1 00.
Regular Prices,	2 50, will be sold at 1 25.
Regular Prices,	3 00, will be sold at 1 50.
Regular Prices,	4 00, will be sold at 2 00.
Regular Prices,	4 50, will be sold at 2 50.

Ladies wanting these Goods for Mantillas, or trimmings, will have a grand chance to secure some splendid goods at very moderate prices. E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late P. Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY. 361
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY!
LADIES, your especial attention is invited to a MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
SEASONABLE SILK and LACE MANTILLAS,
Of the Latest Paris Styles,
Designed by a celebrated French artiste. All fresh Goods, which will be opened on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 10th, and
WILL BE SOLD AT RETAIL for FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY, as the store can be had no longer
5,000 GARMENTS WILL BE SOLD at prices that will command attention. The price will be marked on every article in figures, and there will be no deviation
BEST STYLES! BEST ASSORTMENT! BEST GOODS!
To be found in the City.
361 BROADWAY. 361

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.
REMOVAL!!
STONE, STARR & CO.
Have removed to the spacious and commodious buildings,
Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Duane-st.,
First stores east of Broadway,
Where cash
And prompt-paying trade
Will find a select
And well-assorted
Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY and
YANKEE NOTIONS.
At prices meeting any competition offered in this market.

RIBBONS,	RUCHE	RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,	RUCHE	RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,	RUCHE	RIBBONS
FLOWERS,	RIBBONS,	at CUSHMAN'S,
FLOWERS,	RIBBONS,	at CUSHMAN'S,
FLOWERS,	RIBBONS,	at CUSHMAN'S,
FLOWERS,	RIBBONS,	at CUSHMAN'S,
Go to CUSHMAN'S,		6th-av., corner 28th-st.
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Go to CUSHMAN'S,		6th-av., corner 28th st.
Go to CUSHMAN'S,		6th-av., corner 28th-st.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received an invoice of New RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, Dress LININGS, Embroideries, LACES, Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas, Linen BOSOMS, Linen HOSE'S, all kinds White GOODS, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, Straw, BONNETS and Lining SILKS, Corsets, HOOP SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made Underclothing, all kinds Threads, Cotton, Furnishing GOODS. WE DO SELL choice goods VERY cheap.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
New Spring Shapes now ready.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
Ready Made, in great variety.
ORDERS TAKEN FOR GARMENTS
Of every description.
This department is under the superintendence of
LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE,
And all orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
PRICES MODERATE!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINENS
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
(SPRING IMPORTATION NOW READY.)
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Have just opened
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING
The Latest Novelties,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of
MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,
in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable
SPRING SHAWLS,
from auction, at extremely low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

NEW SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
HAVE NOW OPENED
THEIR NEW STYLES SPRING GARMENTS
In BLACK SILK and CLOTHS.
And INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION
OF THE LADIES THERETO.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.
RICHMOND & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR FROM 10TH-ST.,
and will be pleased to show one of the best stocks of
EMBROIDERIES
AND
LACES,
LADIES' DRESS CAPS and HEAD-DRESSES,
IN THIS CITY.
All at reasonable prices.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
RED RUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Silks, Crapes.
PINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.
PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere. French and China FANS. American Indian Curiosities.

BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway,
Are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, their entire stock of NEW and CHOICE LACES, EMBROIDERIES, made up lace goods, infants' caps, robes and dresses trimmed and figured, net sleeves, black crape, and all other styles of mourning sets, collars, veils &c., &c.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 436, 437 and 439 5th-av.
The Eighty-ninth Academic Term of this Institute will open April 10. Pupils will be received and classified for the academic year, commencing Sept. 19, until the annual examination of the classes, the 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th of June next.
HENRY M. PIERCE, President of the Institute.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. U. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st of May next.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S SCHOOL
REMOVED
To No. 17 West 38th-st.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES, with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family Boarding School. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered in solid as well as ornamental branches. Terms from $170 to $200 per year. Spring quarter begins April 15. For circulars apply to J. M. BATES, Am. Ex. Ins. Co., corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; J. M. RANKIN, Fulton Fire Ins. Co., No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

ELM PARK ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. Healthiest location in the Union. Thorough mental moral, and physical training. Accommodations superior. Fine bowling-alley and play-room for exercise. Summer session begins May 1. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 185 5th-av., corner of 23d st., office of J. Howland Bill, Esq., where a teacher can be seen daily from 4 to 5 P. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman and wife, on a fine farm in a beautiful village, within a few hours' journey of this City, will take into their family a small number of pupils of either sex, under the age of fourteen provide competent teachers, and afford them all the advantages of a first-class school. Every satisfactory reference as to position and character will be afforded by calling on W. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY.—A FAMILY Boarding School for twelve pupils, located in the beautiful village of Fairhaven, one mile east of New-Haven, Conn. Has been in operation ten years; pupils under the care of the Principal. Gymnastic exercise daily. Next terms begins May 1. Circulars at E. Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st.
T. G. SLOAN, Principal.

$40 FOR 14 WEEKS. CALL ON PROF. NETTLETON, International Hotel, Broadway, or address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, New-York.
Cubans who wish to learn English rapidly and thoroughly, will find unusual facilities at the COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
Term opens April 12.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE HOME Institute Easton, Conn., will commence May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. Sullivan, Randolph & Buds, Nos. 30 and 36 Park-place, or Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 91 York-st., Jersey City. An interview may be had with the Principal by any persons leaving their address at Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for
R. H. WHEELER, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire County, Mass.—The Summer session will commence May 1. Circulars may be obtained at the book-store of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., at Rice & Andrews' National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF the Englewood Young Ladies' Institute will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10 at 7½ P. M.
An address may be expected from Rev. J. H. DWIGHT.
Cars to Englewood from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 4.10 and 6.10 P. M. Return the same night.
The next term of the Institute will commence May 1.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

THE THOROUGH EDUCATION OF A daughter, in high-toned principles, refined manners and elegant accomplishments, under strictly family influence, is secured at Rave'swood Institute L. I., the most delightful and healthy position near the City. Circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding-school for Boys, reopens May 1; number limited, thorough instruction, liberal treatment. For an interview with the Principal, or Circulars with particulars and references, address A. WATSON, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Beautiful and healthy location; easy of access. Terms, $140 per annum. Course of instruction thorough and practical. For further information address the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING School for boys, at Stamford, Conn. Summer term commences May 1. For circulars address Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal.

FARM BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, Bergen Co., N. J., 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad. Terms from $60 to $80 per quarter. For Circulars address A. R. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. [illegible] 4th-st., N. Y. [illegible] Circulars at Carter's, No. 600 Broadway, or at the School.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME front room on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, as a third room can be added, if desired. Unexceptionable reference

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid; or would assist in the fine washing and ironing; is an excellent hand at mantua-making, and can do darning, or would take a situation as waitress; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID—A SITUATION WANTED by a young girl as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; or take charge of the laundry in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman, of a good disposition and genteel habits, as chambermaid or children's nurse; no objection to go in the country or travel; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 172 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; is willing to assist with the fine washing or assist with the care of children; good City reference given. Call for two days, at No 40 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chamber maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and make children's clothes and ladies' plain dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 West 26th-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can furnish satisfactory references as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 178 West 24th-st., two doors east of 8th-av., se cond floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an experienced young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and take care of children; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and sewing; can embroider. The best of City references from her last place. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 253 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable Protestant young woman, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing or take care of grown children; also, by a middle aged woman, a situation to do chamber work, fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 16th st., in the rear, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or as waitress; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 95 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women—one as chambermaid and waiter, the other as cook and laundress; best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 105 West 33d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chamber maid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., near 6 h-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; is a good plain sewer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 3d-av., near 35th-st., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Situation wanted, for a most respectable, intelligent Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; is very experienced with children, past and present kind, and particularly adapted to gaining their affections and pleasing them; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen, for two days, at No 129 3d-av.; has good reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chamberm aid and waitress or child's nurse; can give good City reference. Call at No. 402 7th-av., corner of 35th st. top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress, or plain sewing. Call at No. 262 East 24th-st., third floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 226 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, in a first-class family; she fully understands the duties of the situation, and has the best of City references. Call for two days, No. 129 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant young girls, situations—one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; the other as waitress and to take care of children; can show the best of City reference. Call at No. 110 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young girl as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to assist in washing or ironing; can produce the best of City reference from her present situation, No. 167 25th-st.; has no objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and assist in washing; or as chamberm aid and assist in washing; the best of City reference from her late employer. Apply at No. 85 West 19th st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a competent girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 339 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do plain sewing. Call at No. 262 East 21st st., fourth floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as above for an English Protestant girl who has lived for several years in the family of the subscriber, by whom she can be most highly recommended. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 49 West 27th-st., northeast corner 6th-av., top floor, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 406 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., fourth floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and can give good references. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a neat tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 182 East 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 168 West 19th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or would engage to do both; best City reference given. Call at No. 169 East 12th st., second floor, front room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Can seen at No. 158 East 24 h-st., between 1st and 2d avs., front room, 2d floor. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the country preferred; can produce good reference from her last place. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; best of reference. Call, for 2 days, at 33 West 12th st. near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or would be willing to assist with children. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 71 West 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; or as chamberm aid and assist in washing; the best of City reference from her late employer. Apply at No. 85 West 19th st., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a competent girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 339 6th-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do plain sewing. Call at No. 242 East 31st st., fourth floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as above for an English Protestant girl who has lived for several years in the family of the subscriber, by whom she can be most highly recommended. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 49 West 27th-st., northeast corner 6th-av., top floor, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 406 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., fourth floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and can give good references. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a neat tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 182 East 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 168 West 19th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or would engage to do both; best City reference given. Call at No. 169 East 12th st., second floor, front room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Can seen at No. 158 East 24 h-st., between 1st and 2d avs., front room, 2d floor. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the country preferred; can produce good reference from her last place. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 339 6th-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do plain sewing. Call at No. 262 East 21

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BABES IN THE WOODS—SCHOOL FOR REFORM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—FORTY AND FIFTY.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—THE RAG PICKER OF NEW-YORK—THE SPITFIRE—RAYMOND AND AGNES.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—RUTH OAKLEY—Evening—FLYING DUTCHMAN—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our advices from Charleston and Washington are of exceeding importance. Telegraphic communication with the former city having been restored, our special correspondent there telegraphs that the preparations for the expected conflict are entirely completed, and that all vessels in the harbor have received a notification from Gen. BEAUREGARD to keep out of the range of fire between Fort Sumpter and Sullivan's Island, on which Fort Moultrie is situated. As a further military necessity, a house situated near one of the batteries erected against the fort, supposed probably to interfere with its efficient working, had been blown up. The famous floating battery had also been brought into requisition, and was to be floated down last evening, and stationed at some point near Fort Sumpter, ready for action. The order, cutting off further communication between the fort and the city, was issued by Gen. BEAUREGARD on Sunday, and Major ANDERSON had been officially notified in regard to it. Requisition had been made for five thousand additional troops, and Companies were constantly arriving and being put in position. Meantime business in Charleston had been entirely suspended, and the most intense excitement prevailed.

From Washington we receive an intimation of the exact policy of the Administration relative to the garrison in Fort Sumpter. It is not, our correspondent asserts, the intention of the Government to reinforce it,—at least for the present;—but simply to make the attempt to send supplies of provisions by means of an unarmed vessel. If the Charlestonians choose to fire upon her, they will thus render themselves responsible for all disasters which must necessarily follow.

The Southern Commissioners now in Washington yesterday received from the State Department a reply to their note seeking to initiate negotiations for a separation of the seceded States from the Union, and a surrender to them of such of the Federal property as they may desire. Secretary SEWARD of course declines to receive them in their official capacity, but expresses respect for them as distinguished gentlemen, and declares the intention of the Government to defend itself whenever assailed.

The public interest in the military expeditions fitting out at the foot of Canal-street continued unabated yesterday, and the pier was crowded with spectators for most of the day. The *Illinois* received the remnant of military and ordnance stores left by the *Atlantic*, and at night was ready for sailing orders. All day the *Baltic* continued to take in her cargo, which was of the same description as that of the *Atlantic*, including large quantities of ammunition, boat-howitzers, boats, hay, &c. Steam was got up at noon, and she was ready to haul out at the evening tide. She passed through the Narrows at 7 o'clock P. M., and proceeded to sea. The appearance of Capt. SAMUEL MERCER, late of the *Pocahatan*, at the Navy Yard, created much excitement. He went to sea in that ship, but, it is understood, had been displaced by the Department, and it was rumored that he had resigned. Capt. MERCER is a native of Maryland, and has been twenty-six years in the service.

Our correspondent on board the United States steam corvette *Brooklyn*, off Pensacola, gives an interesting account of matters off that point. The *Brooklyn* had returned from her trip to Key West for supplies, and had furnished the other vessels of the fleet with various necessaries. The Commander of Fort Taylor, at Key West, had compelled the inhabitants of that place to haul down all their Confederate State flags, with a polite intimation that two different nationalities could not rule in the place. The preparations for the expected attack on Fort Pickens were proceeding constantly, though our correspondent expresses the belief that the United States forces now there could reinforce the fort if required to do so. The rumor that the *Brooklyn* had succeeded already in landing a number of her men proves to have been entirely untrue.

In the Virginia Convention, yesterday, the resolution of Mr. PRESTON, to appoint Commissioners to wait on President LINCOLN and ascertain what policy he intended to pursue with regard to the seceding States, was discussed at length and finally adopted—75 to 63. W. B. PRESTON, Conservative, A. H. H. STUART, Union, and GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, Secessionist, were appointed the Commissioners, and will leave Richmond for Washington to-day.

The *Canadian* at Portland, and the *Edinburgh* at this port, furnish European advices to March 29. The news is not of striking interest. The English Parliament had made its usual adjournment over the holidays. The obsequies of the Duchess of Kent were celebrated quietly on the 25th, those only of the diplomatic body, who represented royal families akin to the deceased, being invited. A most distressing shipwreck had occurred on the coast of Ireland, where the packet-ship *Middlesex*, bound from Liverpool to New-York, had been cast away, with the loss of forty-five lives. The address of the French Legislative Chamber had been presented to the Emperor, who had responded graciously, though in terms generally regarded as ambiguous. The Emperor had also, according to our Paris correspondent, taken occasion during a dinner at the Tuileries, at which Mr. FAULKNER was present, to commend in strong terms the inaugural of Mr. LINCOLN, an eulogy in which the Empress joined with extreme energy. The recent Papal allocution had been suppressed in France. At Turin the question of a national capital was still eagerly discussed, government being sustained by the obvious sense of the Chamber advocating the selection of Rome. To this choice the consent of the French Emperor was admitted to be essential. Slight disturbances, caused by the Mazzinists, were reported from Sicily. Another important advance had been made in the Danish question, the States of Holstein having unanimously rejected the constitution tendered by the crown. Additional concessions had been made by the Emperor to Hungary. The most important item of intelligence from Eastern Asia is an announcement that the Secretary of Legation at Jeddo, [illegible], had been assassinated. The foreign Ministers, Commissioner HARRIS excepted, [illegible]

a speech from Mr. RAMSAY, in which he charged the Governor with treachery and dishonor in having deceived the friends of the bill by promising to sign it. A large number of bills were passed in the Assembly, among them the bill creating a commission to amend the New-York City Charter, and providing for its submission to the people; and the bill authorizing the appointment of 100 additional Notaries Public for this City. The Committee of Investigation in the Nelson bribery case presented a majority report, exculpating NELSON from blame and ordering his discharge from custody. Mr. PROVOST read a minority report, adjudging the prisoner guilty, and directing his confinement during the session. The entire evening session was consumed in discussing the two reports, which ended in the adoption of the minority report, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to take Mr. NELSON into custody until the Speaker had time to make out an order for his commitment. While the Sergeant was in the act of executing the order, the crowd in the galleries, to the number of 200 and over, rushed to the relief of Mr. NELSON, and succeeded in rescuing him from the hands of the officer, and hurried him out of sight.

There were but five members of the Board of Aldermen present when the hour for meeting arrived, yesterday, and Alderman CHIPP, who was in the Chair, declared the Board adjourned to Thursday. The Board of Councilmen also lacked a quorum. A majority of the members were reported to be in Albany, in attendance upon the lobby.

In the Court of Appeals a number of interesting cases were argued yesterday, one of which is of considerable importance to Corporations, in respect to the law of usury applicable to them. In the General Sessions, the day was a bad one for prisoners. There were only four cases, and in all these the prisoners were convicted. One was remanded for sentence, and the others were sent to Sing Sing for an aggregate of six years and six months.

The Stock market was adversely excited again yesterday by political rumors, and 1¼@2 ₩ cent. lower on the Share list than on Saturday. The decline induced a large business at the Second Board. Federal, State and Railway Stocks were all freely pressed on sale. The market finally closed dull; New-York Central, 75⅞ ₩ cent. Exchange fell to 107¼@108 on London. The Bank return shows a moderate increase in all departments. The stock of Bullion in the City is near fifty million dollars.

The transactions in Cotton and Breadstuffs were less extensive. Prices of Flour and Corn were lower. Provisions and Groceries were in moderate demand, as were also Hay, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Whisky. Metals, Hides, Hops, Seeds, Spices and Naval Stores were in very limited request. The freight engagements were restricted.

Accomplices of Secession.

The *Journal of Commerce* claims and endeavors to represent the commercial classes of this City. As a general thing it does so with a good degree of intelligence and success. Whether its course in regard to the revolution that now distracts the country, indicates the sentiment of the mercantile community, is at least open to doubt.

We copy the following from the *Journal* of yesterday:

"THE FINALE OF A BAD BUSINESS.—The culmination of the political schemes and plots which for years disturbed the country, *under the specious plea of giving freedom to Kansas*, has been reached in the election of Gen. LANE and Gen. POMEROY to the Senate of the United States, from the new State of Kansas. It is perhaps useless, *when the Government is crumbling to pieces*, and the work of patriots and statesmen is being undone, *under the pretence of giving freedom to the African race*, to mourn over any political act, or give utterance to the mortification which every good citizen must feel, at seeing the Senate-Chamber of the United States disgraced by selections such as those just made from Kansas.

But it makes very little difference who fills the offices at Washington. *It seems quite certain that the days of the Union are near at an end*, and if our sun must set in disgrace, LANE and POMEROY may as well officiate at its exit."

No intelligent person can doubt that this paragraph, which is a fair specimen of the *Journal's* comments on current events, is thoroughly in the Secession interest. It is calculated and designed to aid in the work of destroying the Union. It assumes that the Government is in fact overthrown, and that it is useless to hope or to labor for its preservation. This may be patriotic, but we cannot see it in that light.

The *Journal*, moreover, falsifies current and well-known history, in a very flagrant and unjustifiable manner, for the sake of sustaining its opinions. It ascribes the violence and commotion which disturbed the country for some years, to the "specious" design of "giving freedom to Kansas." The *Journal* is not ignorant of the facts of that struggle, and it is not easy to excuse its gross misrepresentation of them. It must know perfectly well that it grew out of the attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas, against the will of its inhabitants. Whatever doubt may have existed on this point at the time, has been completely dissipated by subsequent events. The *Journal* cannot *now* doubt that there was an organized, systematic effort to override the will of the people,—to introduce Slavery into Kansas without regard to their wishes, and to silence all opposition to this project by violence. Nor can it deny that against such an attempt, the people of Kansas were perfectly justified in taking up arms. They tried to vindicate their rights at the ballot-box, and found themselves driven away by force, and their will overruled by fraudulent votes and forged returns. What could they do but resist?

But this falsification of history is venial compared with the *Journal's* assertion that "this Government is crumbling to pieces, and the work of patriots and statesmen is being undone, *under the pretence of giving freedom to the African race*." This is exactly the reverse of what the *Journal* knows to be the truth. Who is overthrowing the Government? Who is organizing a new one? Is it the friends of freedom or of Slavery? The enemies of the Government,—those who are in arms against it and who seek its overthrow, avow openly that their motive is to secure the perpetual *enslavement* of the African race.

But the *Journal* probably intends to hold the Republicans responsible for the destruction of the Government. Even on that assumption, the reason it assigns is utterly false. The Republicans have never sought to achieve the "freedom of the African race." This forms no part of their creed. They have over and over again, in every official and authoritative shape, repudiated utterly all thought or wish to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States. This slander of the *Journal* is part of the machinery by which the Southern mind has been poisoned against the North. For years the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Herald* have kept up this incessant and mischievous misrepresentation of Northern sentiment and Northern designs;—and this rebellion against the Federal Government is due in a very great degree to this cause. Why the *Journal* should persist in this policy now, it is not easy to see. The Republican Party has in the most effectual manner possible put the brand of falsehood upon this misrepresentation. Congress has submitted an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting any interference with Slavery in the Southern States. The Republicans, with scarcely an exception in both Houses, proclaimed their adhesion to this principle. The President has done the same thing in the most solemn and explicit manner. And even the *Journal of Commerce* can have not the shadow of a doubt upon the subject.

The *Journal* has made itself the organ and advocate of secession. It gives the most effective aid and encouragement to those who are aiming at the destruction of the Government. Upon what possible ground it can justify its action, or what good end it can hope to accomplish by it, we are unable to conjecture.

The Revolution in Texas.

A mercantile house in this City has received a letter from a valued correspondent at Austin, the capital of Texas, which confirms the rumors that secession has not completed its victory in that State.

The information is, that the act of the Convention in deposing Governor HOUSTON because of his refusal to swear allegiance to the Constitution of the Confederate States, has dissatisfied a large portion of the people. A spontaneous meeting was held at the Capitol, which was addressed by the Governor, who exposed the usurpations of the Convention, and the danger to liberty itself. He said he would have resisted, but he did not wish to involve his country in civil war; he had shed his blood *for* Texas, but he could not lead the conservative men of the State *against* the madmen who have involved the country in over a million of debt; driven away the army, and left a long line of exposed frontier; and seized the public property of the United States, wasted it, and given it to the usurpers at Montgomery. But whenever they should attempt to abridge the rights of a single citizen of Texas, he would present them a scarred breast which had never shrunk from the enemy, and an arm which has never been weak when liberty was in danger. The speech of the old soldier awakened a deep sensation.

Hon. A. J. HAMILTON had just returned from Congress. He defended his efforts to save the Union, and denounced the motives of the Secessionists with unsurpassed boldness and eloquence. He proclaimed his intention to speak until the usurpers should make speaking a crime. The Convention Delegates who listened to HAMILTON'S withering denunciations and bold defiance, conceded that it was the most telling effort ever made in Texas. It did much to cause them to take the responsibility of ratifying the Montgomery Constitution, without referring it to the people; as it was said in conversation that HAMILTON would have to be met on every stump.

A vacancy occurring in the State Senate, the people brought HAMILTON out, and on the 25th ult., (February,) elected him by a triumphant majority. This was in counties which gave BRECKINRIDGE nearly a thousand majority; and, what is more significant, it was where the people daily see and feel the workings of the revolution. The secession experiment has already cost the State over a million of dollars, besides the public property of the United States which the Convention seized, and has turned over to President DAVIS, but which the United States will charge to Texas against the $800,000 indemnity bonds which Texas yet holds, and the amounts due Texas for frontier defence—$700,000. So Texas pays for $1,500,000, loses an expenditure of $2,500,000 per annum from the United States Government on her frontier, and gets nothing but the empty name of secession! The State Treasury is empty; the State warrants hawking at fifty cents on the dollar; credit is destroyed; merchants know not how to direct their business; the poor have no money or employment, and no one yet sees the end. The Convention has usurped all the powers of government.

The correspondent, who is every way reliable, says that this is no exaggerated picture; and he gives it as his opinion that when the people come to pay heavy taxes and tariffs, and support a standing army, the secession leaders will find that they have assumed a fearful responsibility. Barbacues are already being tendered to Gen. HOUSTON, and he will become more than ever the idol of the people. EDWARD CLARK, whom the Convention put in power as Governor, is a weak man, who will be wholly unable to ride the storm.

The Convention has adjourned without providing for paying the enormous expenses; and the members are seizing on the money in the hands of the tax collectors. In this state of anarchy and misrule they recommend sending Texas bonds into market. Possibly they may sell!

Navies for the Cotton States.

The Confederate States of the South are in need of a navy, and strong efforts are apparently being made by their friends in the North to supply the deficit. Not many weeks ago it became public, or, at least, was publicly asserted, that a patriotic Alderman and ship-builder had taken a contract for supplying forty gun-scows, wherewith to guard the mouths of the Mississippi in particular, and all secession harbors in general. But for some unexplained reasons, not necessary to discuss, the gun-scows had their destination changed while in process of being built; so that, even while secession journalists were writing complimentary notices of the "foresight" evinced by JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the "magnificent spirit of national enterprise" displayed by our immortal BOOLS, the contemplated scow-batteries passed into the hands of Street-cleaning Contractor HACKLEY, and instead of heroically discharging paixhans and columbiads against war-vessels of the United States, are to discharge nothing but mountains of filth and street manure at whatever dumping-grounds may be selected.

The second attempt to give the U. S. A. a navy of "twenty fast-sailing privateers" will be found duly recorded in another column. It has not been so successful, perhaps, as the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, or any other ardent admirer of the Montgomery Government might have wished; but as evincing a very decided amount of "Northern sympathy" with the policy recommended by Lieut. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, the affair will doubtless prove a source of interest and glorification to our ex-brethren of the extreme South. They will thrill to the very marrows of their fire-eating bodies, as they peruse the exciting narrative of Lord High Admiral WYATT'S embarkation on board his flag-schooner, the *Ringgold*,—his entire force following him, in the persons of three women, one little girl, one old man and some half-dozen boys,—the baggage, provisions, artillery and munitions of war to supply this noble host consisting of one old hair-trunk with but little hair on it, a hen-coop with a few dyspeptic chickens peeping out through its bars, "and some household rubbish of no possible value." Of provisions, the Lord High Admiral had not so much as a quartern loaf of bread; while of the "sinews of war," the "material aid" of heroic exploits, not the first dollar or dime could be found when he was searched and kicked ashore at Hoboken by the indignant toe of Capt. ISRAEL MERRITT.

Taking all the facts of the case into review, there would seem but little doubt that the incipient secession Admiral must have attentively perused two documents of nearly similar spirit and purport: first, the dying and lying confession of the pirate ALBERT W. HICKS, lately executed in this harbor for murdering the crew of a schooner about the tonnage of the *Ringgold*; and secondly, the famous circular published by Lieut. HAMILTON, now in command of the Floating Battery in Charleston harbor, recommending all true Southern mariners to steal ships wherever they could find them, and carry the captured vessels into secession ports to form the nucleus of a Cotton State navy. Meantime no special harm has been done to the Union, we are happy to say, by Admiral WYATT'S "romantic and daring attempt." But there is grievous alarm at Yonkers amongst all proprietors of poultry,—the suspicion in that region being wide and apparently well founded, that there were chicken thieves in the Admiral's crew, and that the hen-coop taken on board the flag-schooner had been filled with its dyspeptic tenants in contravention of the laws of property.

The Crisis at Charleston.

The advices of our special correspondent at Charleston indicate the rapid approach of the crisis. Preparations seem to have been made for an immediate attack on Fort Sumpter. All the families had removed from Sullivan's Island;—vessels had been directed to keep out of range with the Fort:—and the floating battery was to be towed to its station last evening.

Our Washington correspondent states that Lieut. TALBOT would reach Charleston this morning, with final instructions from the Government to Major ANDERSON. Whether the attack will be postponed until his arrival, and will be contingent upon the character of his advices,—or whether it was to be made in anticipation of the expected reinforcements from this City, can only be determined by the event.

Intelligence from Charleston to-day will be looked for with great anxiety.

Our Policy for the Future.

We have now reached a point in our history which, whatever step may be taken, will be of momentous importance as a precedent for the future. Suppose we accede to the demands of the seceding States. We shall thus admit that our Government exists only by sufferance of its members, as each one may withdraw its allegiance at will. If this is to be our theory the sooner it is understood the better, as every person will give it due weight in his calculations for the future. No reliance whatever will be placed on the Federal Government, as it will have shown itself incapable of maintaining its dignity, of enforcing its laws, or of protecting its subjects or property. A State may with impunity seize its forts and Navy-yards, its vessels engaged in the revenue and lighthouse service, with the threat that if any resistance be offered to the capture of those still retained, it will seize the merchant ships of the people of the other States in their ports, convert them into privateers and pirates, and sweep our commerce from the seas.

Here is one of the alternatives presented to us. If yielded to, what will it secure to us? Nothing. It will be an evidence of such contemptible weakness, as to invite further insults and aggressions. The leaders of secession are in a state of mental ecstacy, as to their means and power, and entirely passive action on our part will convert this into a firm conviction. It will divide and demoralize us at the North, and strengthen the hands of the traitors who swarm through the North as well as the South. No permanent peace was ever purchased by such concessions, which are full of future wars. If the two sections can no longer live together, they can no longer live apart in quiet till it is determined which is master. No two civilizations ever did, or can come into contact as the North and South threaten to do, without a trial of strength, in which the weaker goes to the wall. As a purely local institution, we have protected Slavery as property. For seventy years has this protection been continued. But no longer content with being a creature of local law, it must become paramount and dictate law to every section. If it be stronger than Freedom, let us know it. If weaker, let it resume the place assigned to it by the founders of the Government.

The South assume their civilization to differ radically from that of the North. Negro Slavery, Mr. STEPHENS tells us, "the stone which the builders rejected, is now to the Southern Confederacy the head of the corner." We still cling to the traditions in favor of Freedom. One of these civilizations must possess the continent. We can henceforth have no permanent quiet till it is decided which is to triumph. In such a cause we should promptly accept the issue presented, in whatever form. If we have a holy cause, we must not weaken it by indecision or cowardice. If we are destined to defeat, let us ennoble even this by a display of manliness and courage.

But if Government protects its property and enforces the laws, the Border States will go! If upon such a pretext, the sooner the better. So far as they have taken the position that outrages such as the seizure of the Mint at New-Orleans, and the Navy-yard at Pensacola, are not to be punished, and that the force necessary for this purpose shall not pass through their territory, they have already seceded as truly as South Carolina. Upon an adhesion so qualified, no Government can exist. The sooner we ascertain the extent of such sentiments, the sooner shall we solve the problem before us. We may accept the mediation of the Border States, but we will not allow them to nullify the laws by shielding from punishment the grossest of outrages. We should greatly regret to find them disloyal, but if they are so, we cannot afford to remain a moment in ignorance of their final intentions.

It is painful to contemplate either alternative presented. But the issue can be no longer shirked. The *experimentum crucis*—the great era in our history is upon us. We must now show what we are made of,—whether we are capable of subordination and obedience to law, of principle and of purpose—qualities upon which all stable Governments rest, and which are the presage and evidence of a great future—or whether we are to verify the expression which is in almost every mouth, "We have no Government," because we are incapable of any. It is an issue in which everything we possess is involved, and one we should not hesitate an instant to accept. Once fairly met, the difficulties that beset the Government would begin to disappear. It would rally to its support every patriotic heart. We must remain masters of the occasion, and the dominant Power on this continent. We owe so much to humanity, to our history, and to the moral and material welfare of the race. We owe it to our advantage and quiet. We need not fear the result with the issue so simply and squarely stated. It is the course that will in the end be forced upon us. Every moment we delay only adds to our sufferings and embarrassments, and puts off without changing the final result.

Wise Rampant.

The disunion dervishes of Virginia are taking on truly Oriental frenzies. They whirl around, they howl, contort their faces, tear their hair, attitudinize, hold red-hot things between their teeth, and rend themselves generally; they appeal wildly to Heaven, and then plunge wildly into whisky; now they exhibit themselves in the most shameless moral nudity, and now figure in coarse home-spun garments. Such exhibitions were never before known outside of Turkey, and seldom even there.

In the midst of all this, however, the great body of the people of Virginia, thus far, have maintained a coolness and conservatism that is really marvelous. In fact, the imperturbable dignity and repose of character that belonged to the old Virginia Whigs could receive no better illustration than in the fact that, while at least a hundred madmen are running howling through the State trying to spread the contagion, they have neither caught the madness nor laid violent hands on the Union, or the universe, or themselves, or the madmen.

Ex-Gov. Bombastes WISE is of course in general ecstasy. He plans and conspires—he issues secret appeals and belches forth Vesuvian fires. He swears that if Virginia don't secede, he, the ex-Governor, will—that, standing erect, grand, gloomy and magnificent, in the dazzling splendors of his own individuality, he will establish an empire whose domain shall sweep from his teeth to his toe-nails, and which shall be a terror and a wonder to gods and men. He proclaimed before the Convention the other day that if his demands were not acceded to,

"*I* (WISE log.) will resume the powers granted; and if not permitted to do that, *I* will seize the arms at hand, and, if not covered with the ægis of the State, *I* will assume my own inalienable rights of self-preservation, and, live or die, sink or swim, *I* will fight for them to the death!"

That, oh representative of Princess Anne in the Virginia Convention! sounds marvelously like some of the declamations from the extreme Left in *another Convention* which sat in Paris seventy years ago, whose bloody decrees, ere it adjourned, France will remember for many a generation. It now only remains to carry out this anarchical doctrine of Individual Sovereignty, preached by the leader of the Virginia Revolutionists, to its legitimate results, and the "Daughter of Dr. GUILLOTIN" will again be as fertile in the Old Dominion as she once was in the city of her nativity. But woe to Virginia when such a party and such men shall wield the sword of uncontroled power!

CITY CONTRACTORS ABUSING THE LEGISLATURE.—We observe that a new and very adroit method of obtaining access to the City Treasury has been discovered by some few contractors, who are working "the placer" with feverish activity and determination. The invention is no other than the introduction of a special bill before the Legislature "for the relief" of this man or the other, or "for the confirmation" of this or the other contract. Knowing, as we most painfully do, the ease with which claims against the City have been recovered during the past few years, it is but natural to suspect that claims requiring special legislative assistance to secure their payment, must be of the most flimsy character, to say the least. And while not in the least denying that under certain peculiar circumstances, quite within the reach of a vigorous imagination to conceive, a City contractor may actually suffer injustice through the defect of not having fulfilled some technical formality in relation to his contract,—it is safe to warn our legislators that in ninety-nine out of every hundred of these "relief" cases brought before them, the claimants are much more deserving of the State Prison than of State aid.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD.—Gov. MORGAN has vetoed the bill giving half a million of dollars to aid in constructing the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad. His objection is based solely on the ground that the bill grants public money for private purposes, and therefore requires a vote of *two-thirds* the members of both Houses. We believe the highest legal authorities of this State have decided that giving money to construct a *public* work, is not giving it for a private purpose,—and does not therefore fall within this provision of the Constitution.

Academy of Music.

Last night, the opening one of the new season, a brilliant audience was attracted to the Academy, and the opera "Un Ballo in Maschera" was received with even increased favor, owing, possibly, to the fact that it has won the high approval of the big-wigs of Boston. Criticism has been kindly to the work, and the public who "see" things oftentimes quicker than the critics, have settled it among themselves that it is a success. Most certainly it is the only work, with the exception of the "Trovatore," that has steadily drawn good houses from its commencement. The artists last night were in good voice, and secured several *encores*. They were well received by an audience evidently glad to see them back again.

To-morrow night Miss KELLOGG will sing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in DONIZETTI'S "Linda di Chamounix." It was in this work that the lady made her great New-York success. On Wednesday, at our Fourteenth-street establishment, HALEVY'S "Jewess" will be revived, with Mme. COLSON as *Rachel*.

DEATH OF MR. JERRY BRYANT.—On yesterday, at noon, JERRY BRYANT, so long known to New-Yorkers, and indeed all over the United States, as a capital delineator of colored character, expired after a brief illness, while laboring under an attack of congestion of the brain. He was born in Chesterfield, Essex County, N. Y., and would have been 33 years of age next June. "A fellow of infinite wit" in his own line of public entertainments, few handled the bones more gracefully, or told a story, or asked a conundrum, or cracked a joke, or sang a melody with more effect. He leaves behind him a widow who is very respectably provided for. JERRY BRYANT had troops of friends in every grade of society; and if all those who have been amused by his talents were to attend his funeral, the *cortege* would prove one of the most extensive ever seen upon Manhattan Island. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 283 Elizabeth-street, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ACCIDENT TO EX-MAYOR TIEMANN.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, as Ex-Mayor TIEMANN was riding in a light wagon through Elm-street, near Police Head-quarters, his horse became frightened in consequence of the breaking of one of the shafts of the vehicle, and ran away at great speed. Near the corner of Howard-street the wagon came in contact with a lamp-post and Mr. TIEMANN was thrown out by the concussion, falling heavily upon his left side. He was quickly taken into a neighboring drug-store where he received assistance, and afterwards was conveyed to his residence at Manhattanville. The extent of Mr. TIEMANN'S injuries are unknown. He remained insensible for an hour after the occurrence, and his nervous system, doubtless, received a severe shock, but the physicians who attended him did not appear to think his life in danger.

AMERICAN POLITICS IN PARIS.

A French Fleet in the American Waters—What the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial Think of the Inaugural—Our American Favorite at the Palace—Varieties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 26, 1861.

A fortnight ago I announced to you that the French and English Governments, in view of the threatened civil war in America, were about to send out a fleet of modern-built war-frigates, as an audience for the coming struggle. One of the French frigates, the *Foudre*, has just sailed, the *Impétueuse* is soon to follow, and a third one is in rapid preparation. The present rendezvous of these vessels is Vera Cruz, where they will go first to look after French interests, and from whence they may watch the progress of events in the United States, and be ready at a moment's warning to steam to any point where their presence may be required.

The Inaugural Address of Mr. LINCOLN, somehow or other has not provoked much discussion in the French Press. The discussions in the French Chambers, the Roman difficulty, and the threatened European war, occupy much of the time and space of the journals; but to this should be added the contradictions of the telegraph, which brings us one day good news and the next bad, until everybody has grown not only tired, but confused on American affairs, and no longer take the trouble to try to understand the condition of things. For example, the Bank of France, which raised its rate of discount on the first alarm of an American crisis to six, then to seven per cent., has again lowered it to six, then to five, and this at a time when affairs are certainly as unpromising as at any previous period of the crisis.

The Emperor approves the Address of Mr. LINCOLN in every part. Mr. FAULKNER, the American Minister, with MRS. FAULKNER and Miss LIZZY FAULKNER, dined with their Majesties a few days ago, at the Tuileries, and the American crisis naturally came up for discussion. It was indeed discussed at great length. The Emperor thought that the Inaugural ought to satisfy all who were disposed to be satisfied; *it was firm in the right place, and showed conciliation in the right place.* The Empress concurred in this appreciation of the President's Inaugural; she had been studying it diligently, and was able to discuss all its principal points. She thought it just the thing for the occasion, and she, too, had her compromise, based upon the sentiments of the Inaugural. She would make this State do this, and that other State do that; she would send out proclamations (Spanish *pronunciamientos*, probably,) and she would get ready her army in case the proclamation did not have the desired effect. In fine, Her Majesty's plan was a most charming mosaic of impossibilities. But no matter, the Empress EUGENIE must be counted in as a recruit to the army of Union-savers. Even the little Prince had his say; but it was limited to a desire to know what the party were talking about, and whether Mr. LINCOLN was a great emperor.

At the dinner at the Tuileries at which the American Minister and family were present, and which numbered thirty or forty persons, Mr. LORILLARD RONALDS of New-York and Mrs. RONALDS (formerly a Boston belle, Miss FANNY CARTER) were also present. The invitation, which came direct from the Palace, was understood to be a compliment to the beauty and accomplishments of Mrs. RONALDS, whom their Majesties wished to see more nearly. The Empress had already been enchanted with Mrs. RONALDS' remarkable skating on the ice at the Bois de Bologne; she had there complimented her on her skill, and subsequently, when Mrs. R. was presented to their Majesties at the Palace, the Empress manifested a special interest toward her. But such an unusual honor as that just paid to Mrs. RONALDS by their Majesties could not pass without a little—just the least, envy—on the part of other fair and charming countrywomen. Thus we heard the subject discussed last evening at Mrs. FAULKNER'S *soirée* by a group of ladies, each of whom had a different hypothesis on the subject. The encounter on the ice was mentioned, when a malicious young lady exclaimed, "Oh, I can tell you how she got into the palace!" "Well, how?" was the general demand. "Why, she slipped in!" *Pas plus malin que ça.*

Mrs. FAULKNER gave her last *soirée* last evening, which, with the exception of some non-Protestant diplomats, was attended exclusively by Americans, and we were driven to the conclusion that however much disunion may prevail at home there is none here. The company was quite numerous, and, as usual, was graced by a collection of as beautiful women as is often seen. Mr. FAULKNER, who had only taken his present magnificent residence till the first of April, in expectation that his successor would arrive by that time, now finds himself obliged to seek another house for the balance of the time he remains here. He has engaged a suite of rooms in the Rue de Rivoli for a month, and expects to go home in the *Arago* on the first of May.

Col. FREMONT, who arrived in Paris a fortnight ago, and went to London for a week, has again returned to Paris. He is transacting business connected with his Mariposa Mines.

Yesterday, I saw a crowd in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, near my house, and went down to see what the matter was. Policemen were gesticulating, and people were wondering over a new but now smashed-up spider wagon, that had been run into, or rather touched, by an omnibus. In the four high wheels and frail spokes I thought I recognized a countryman, and on looking at the maker's advertisement, read "THOMAS WATSON, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia." Poor, delicate thing! it stood no chance in this country of mammoth horses and heavy-wheeled wagons.

MALAKOFF.

News from New-Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, April 8.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 25th of March, arrived here this morning.

Col. LORING had arrived and taken charge of the military department of New-Mexico, which gives general satisfaction to the people of that territory.

The report of the taking of Fort Marcy by citizens of Santa Fé is incorrect—no demonstration of the kind having been even thought of.

Peace has again been made with the Navajoes.

Great crowds of people are flocking to the San Juan mines, and numbers are leaving going back to Pike's Peak. The grass on the plains is growing fast, and in a few days it will be sufficient for stock to subsist on.

Emigration to the gold fields has commenced over the Southern route, quite a number of emigrants having been met by the mail party. A great amount of rain has fallen in this section of country, and business is looking up.

Departure of Fugitive Slaves for Canada.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 8.

One hundred and six fugitive slaves left this city last night for Canada via the Michigan Southern Railroad. It is estimated that over one thousand fugitives have arrived in this city since last Fall, most of whom have left since the recent arrest of five by the United States Marshal.

DETROIT, Monday, April 8.

About three hundred fugitive slaves, principally from Illinois, have passed into Canada at this point since Saturday, and large numbers more are reported on the way. Many are entirely destitute, and much suffering is anticipated, notwithstanding the efforts made for their relief.

The Hogan Murder Case.

TORONTO, Monday, April 8.

Evidence is brought to light in the Hogan murder case of a most extraordinary and conclusive character. Nineteen arrests have been made, which includes the whole gang, excepting two—one of whom is dead, and the other is in the Auburn State Prison, New-York. Nearly all, if not every one of the nineteen, either participated in the murder or were accessories.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canadian at Portland and the Edinburgh at this Port.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT

REACTIONARY DEMONSTRATIONS IN SICILY.

IMPERIAL CONCESSIONS TO POLAND.

The Ukase Emancipating the Serfs.

DISASTER TO A NEW-YORK MERCHANTMAN.

Cotton Quiet---Breadstuffs Declining---Provisions Dull---Consols 91 5-8 a 91 3-4.

The steamship *Canadian*, Capt. GRAHAM, left Liverpool at 11.30 A. M. of the 28th, and Londonderry on the evening of the 29th ult., and arrived at Portland yesterday morning, in eight days and a half from Londonderry.

The steamship *Edinburgh* sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 27th, with £102,000 in specie, and arrived here last evening.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 28th, having touched at Londonderry the previous day.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 28th.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th.

The *Adriatic* reached Southampton on the morning of the 24th of March.

The new steamer *Hibernia*, of the Galway line, had arrived at Liverpool to be strengthened in her hull and to have repaired the damage she sustained on her passage from Southampton to Queenstown. The commencement of the Galway fortnightly service had been postponed from March 26 to April 9, on which day the first steamer would sail from Galway for St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The American ship *J. H. Ryerson*, Capt. STRONG, bound from Liverpool for New-York, with a cargo of coal, arrived off the east end of the Isle of Wight on the 22d of March, with the loss of her mizenmast, mainyard, bulwarks and boats, and cargo shifted, lying over at an angle of about fifty degrees, having been struck by a heavy sea on the 19th of March. She was safely towed to Portsmouth by a Government tugboat.

The *Great Eastern* has been safely floated off the "gridiron," on which she has so long rested, and proceeded to her anchorage at Milford. Everything worked well. The agents are in treaty for the conveyance of a body of 1,200 German emigrants, who are about to proceed to New-York, *en route* for the Mormon territory.

The *Great Eastern* will be exhibited at Cork after her return from the United States.

The ship *Middlesex*, from Liverpool, bound to New-York, sprung aleak when three weeks out in a gale of wind. Unavailing efforts were made for days to save her, when she was abandoned on the 10th of March, with the water nearly up to the main deck. There were sixty-eight persons aboard. All of the six boats were lost in launching, except one, which contained Capt. FARMALEE, CHARLES BOWLINGS, chief mate; MORTON, second mate; HANLAN, third mate, the boatswain, carpenter, five men and four passengers, and which reached the coast of Kerry after five days' exposure, all on board being completely exhausted. Two of the passengers dropped dead on landing. The ship is insured in Liverpool.

The names of the survivors are as follows:

Harmer B. Parmelee, master, native of New-York; Charles Bowlings, chief mate, do.; Thomas Morton, second mate, Liverpool; James Hanlan, third mate, Boston; Richard Williams, boatswain, New-Orleans; Samuel Dean, carpenter, New York, (originally from Windale, County Cork;) William Beverland, A. B., Londonderry, Ireland; Dario Donovan, A. B., New-York, (originally from Queenstown;) Alexander O'Hara, A. B., Dublin; John Winn, A. B., Liverpool; and the steward, a Frenchman.

Passengers saved—George Porter and John Murphy, both of Liverpool. Passengers buried in the Blasket Island: —— Quin, Killarney, and a Scottish lad.

Friday the 29th, being Good Friday, would be a general holiday in England. As the following day, Saturday, had been generally set apart as a holiday by the cotton and other trades. The market news by the *Persia* will be no later than that now received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament stood adjourned for the Easter recess till the 8th of April.

Turnouts among the Lancashire weavers were increasing and some rioting was feared.

The funeral of the Duchess of Kent took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on the 25th of March, the proceedings being conducted in a very private manner. The town of Windsor observed the day as one of mourning, and in London and other parts of the country many shops were partially closed. Minute guns were fired at intervals throughout the day from the various navy-yards and men-of-war.

A Committee, which includes twenty-four members of Parliament, had been formed for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses which M. KOSSUTH will incur in his contest with the Austrian Government.

KOSSUTH's affidavit is published. It takes the ground that the Emperor of Austria is not, and never has been, King of Hungary, either *de jure* or *de facto*, and that he (the defendant) is the only person possessing lawful power to issue Hungarian notes, such power having been conferred upon him by the estates of the kingdom in National Diet assembled. The affidavit shows that before proceedings were taken, he had made provision for the safe-keeping of the notes in England until the happening of the emergency which could alone make the use of them in Hungary to be consistent with events.

The convict prisons at Chatham had nearly been the scene of a great tragedy, a conspiracy having been formed to seize the wardens and murder them if necessary, then set fire to the buildings, and in the confusion the conspirators were to have made their escape. Sunday, the 24th, was fixed for the attempt. One of the convicts revealed the secret, and the authorities made ample preparations for the anticipated outburst. Three hundred troops were dispatched to the prison. Rifles, instead of being loaded with ball, were charged with buck-shot to render the effect more murderous. There was to be no warning or temporising as in ordinary riots. The convicts are nearly 7,000 in number. At the dinner-hour a strong mutinous spirit was evinced, but it is supposed they soon perceived the hopelessness of an outbreak, for nothing of moment took place.

The Chief Cashier of the Branch Bank of England, at Portsmouth, a Mr. THEAKSTONE, had absconded, having with him £1,000 in gold. It was apprehended that other losses might be discovered.

Col. GOWEN, the American contractor at Sebastopol, says in a letter, which is published in the London *Times*, "My enterprise in clearing the harbor from the sunken fleet is progressing quite favorably, and I hope to have it entirely completed during the present year. The harbor is now practically clear of all obstructions, only eight vessels being left to raise whole." He then details what he has done in the way of repairs to the English cemeteries, and acknowledges the receipt of a beautiful gold snuff-box from the English Government for his services in this matter.

Mr. TRAIN's first piece of street-railway in London was opened on the 23d of March, and he celebrated the event with a banquet, at which he delivered one of his characteristic speeches.

THOMAS LITTLEDALE, one of the leading merchants of Liverpool, is dead.

It is officially stated that Prince ALFRED will visit Canada this Summer, arriving there in the middle of June. It is not expected that the Government there will organise any demonstration, but it is supposed that the Municipalities will.

The adjourned general meeting of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Company, (Galway line,) was held at London on the 27th ultimo. The Directors were authorized to raise an additional six hundred thousand pounds sterling by means of preference shares at seven per cent. It is not proposed to raise all at once, but arrangements are already made for placing a large proportion of the amount. It was stated that some modifications of the original contract had taken place, the principal feature being that the mails are to be landed at Newfoundland every voyage.

The London Building Association strike threatened to assume most formidable dimensions. All the great contractors had determined to close their yards if the men continued to refuse their offers, thus throwing some forty-five thousand men out of employment. Preparations were making to import laborers from Belgium, where wages were lower than in England.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER had been lecturing in Liverpool on the question of Slavery and the American crisis.

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON received the address from the *Corps Legislatif* on the 22d ult. In returning thanks he said:

"I thank the Chamber for the sentiments which it expresses towards me, and for the confidence which it places in me. If that confidence honors me and flatters me, I think I deserve it from my constant solicitude of only looking upon questions in a point of view of the real interests of France.

To live up to the age, to preserve of the past all that is good, to prepare the future by sweeping off the path of civilization all the prejudices which obstruct it, or utopias which compromise it,—that is how we shall bequeath calm and prosperous days to our children.

Despite the vivacity of the discussion, I by no means regret to see the great bodies of the State discuss the difficult questions of foreign policy. The country benefits from it in many respects. These discussions instruct it without alarming it.

I shall be always happy, believe me, to act in concert with you. Issuing from the same suffrage, guided by the same sentiments, let us mutually aid each other in promoting the grandeur and prosperity of France."

The speech was received with enthusiastic cheering, but it is generally regarded as ambiguous.

The *Journal of Rome*, containing the last allocution of the Pope, had been seized at the Paris Post-office, the tone of the allocution being far less conciliatory than has been represented.

The order for sending reinforcements of French troops to Rome, intended to counteract the movements of Austria, has been countermanded, after explanations from Austria.

On the Paris Bourse the Rentes were dull, at 68f. 20c.

ITALY.

Count CAVOUR has announced to the Italian Chamber of Deputies, that the Ministerial programme remains unchanged. In a speech on the Roman question he claimed that Italy had a right to have Rome for her capital, but that she must go there with the consent of France. He said that the union of the temporal and spiritual power was the source of evil.

The discussion of the Roman question continued in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The speakers generally advocated the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power. Several speakers on the left proposed the simple proclamation of Rome as the capital of Italy, and calling on NAPOLEON to withdraw his troops.

It was asserted that FRANCIS II. would quit Rome for Bavaria on the 2d of April.

There are rumors of reactionary disturbances at Palermo, Messina and Santa Marguarita, in Sicily.

Petitions had been sent to the Italian Parliament praying for the recall of MAZZINI from exile.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree convokes a Servian National Congress.

The Russian Ambassador at Vienna had formally declared to the Austrian Government that Russia disavows any participation with Montenegro in the insurrection in the neighboring provinces, and had sent an energetic note to the Prince of Montenegro on the subject.

Several arrests had been made at Venice on account of the demonstrations which took place there on the 18th in honor of GARIBALDI.

An Imperial decree grants to the congregations of Lombardo-Venetia the right of electing twenty delegates to the Council of the Empire.

POLAND.

On the demand of the National Committee at Warsaw, M. MUKHANOFF was deprived of his functions as Director of the Interior and of Public Worship. He subsequently left Warsaw with great precipitation, but was unable to avoid popular demonstrations at the railway terminus and the other stations along his route.

Major-General GECHWIOZ, who is much liked in Poland, had succeeded MUKHANOFF.

It is reported that disturbances took place at Warsaw on the 25th ult. The people smashed the windows of Gen. ABRAMOVITCH, one of the officials who shared the unpopularity of MUKHANOFF. The military did not interfere.

The following reforms had been proclaimed:

The present regulations for public instruction in Poland are abolished.

A special Commission for public worship and instruction, under the direction of M. WILLSPOLSKI, is appointed.

A national establishment of a superior class, for public instruction, and especially an Academy for legal instruction, are to be opened.

A Council of State is to be formed, and composed of members of the clergy, high dignitaries, and most distinguished persons of Poland.

The right of petition to the National Government is granted.

District Councillors and the municipal officers of the larger towns are to be elected by the inhabitants.

RUSSIA.

We have now before us the text of the manifesto of the Czar, announcing to his subjects the emancipation of the serfs. His Majesty tells them that on ascending the throne he resolved in all sincerity to acquire the affections of his subjects of every rank and condition—"from the warrior who nobly carries arms for the defence of his country, to the humble artisan engaged in works of industry; from the functionary who pursues the career of the highest employments of the State, to the laborer whose plow furrows the fields." His Majesty proceeds to glance at the patriarchal relations which have hitherto existed between the peasants and their proprietors, and to show that as simplicity of manners has disappeared, the condition of the serfs has been unfavorably affected. He was convinced, therefore, that a great amelioration of their lot was a mission to which he was called by Divine Providence. The steps which have been taken in consulting the nobility, in forming the Committees, and in considering the various propositions, are successively detailed; and the mode of emancipation ultimately agreed to (the substance of which has been given in our columns) is described at length. The cooperation of the nobility is warmly spoken of in the manifesto. "Russia," says His Majesty, "will never forget that the noblesse moved solely by their respect for the dignity of man and by the love of their neighbor, have spontaneously renounced the rights which the serfdom now abolished had given them, and have laid the foundations of a new future for the peasants." They are then called upon to carry out faithfully and conscientiously the regulations which have been deemed fittest for the great end in view.

The manifesto was read in all the churches of St. Petersburgh and Moscow on Sunday, the 8th ult., and was followed by solemn prayers for the preservation of the health and prolongation of the life of the Emperor. The manifesto and the accompanying regulations are being sent as rapidly as possible to all the chiefs of departments, proprietors of land, and communes of peasants throughout the empire. Myriads of copies are, of course, required, and some weeks, it is said, must elapse before the requisite number can be distributed.

The Emperor of Russia, in an autograph letter to the Duke CONSTANTINE, announces his intention of forming a Special Committee, of which the Duke is to be the President, for establishing the organization of the whole rural classes of the empire after their emancipation in a general and uniform basis.

DENMARK.

The Holstein States have rejected the proposal of the Danish Government, as a basis for a Constitution.

TURKEY.

It is stated that the Porte had consented to the prolongation of the occupation of Syria. The International Committee at Beyrout had demanded the prompt execution of the condemned Druses.

The Paris papers publish a telegram dated Constantinople, the 13th inst., announcing that Prussia and Austria, like France and Russia, had remitted notes to the Porte, stating the urgent necessity of reforms.

On account of the insurrection in the Herzegovina, and the fears entertained respecting other Provinces, the Porte had called out 50,000 Redips.

The Bulgarian Bishops had been excommunicated and sentenced to exile by the Greek Patriarch. Sir HENRY BULWER and the Dutch Minister had, however, interfered, and prevented the execution of the sentence of exile.

It was rumored in Paris that there was to be another Turkish loan there, guaranteed by France, in exchange for the compliance of Turkey with French views in Syria.

It was also reported that the Conferences would shortly be resumed at Constantinople, at which a plan will be submitted and supported by France, Russia and Turkey, for the creation of an independent State in Lebanon, governed by ABDEL KADER, under the protectorate of France.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mail from Calcutta to Canton Feb. 15, and Shanghai Feb. 6, reached Malta on the 22d March. They would reach England on the 28th.

A private telegram from Calcutta to March 1, *vid* Point de Galle, reports the markets dull but unchanged.

The Bombay mail of March 1 was telegraphed.

The British troops had advanced into the Sekkim country, which was found abandoned by the people.

Freight at Calcutta to London 75s.

Lord ELGIN was *en route* for England.

The troops at Tein-tsin were shut in by ice. Gen. COLLINEAU died on 15th of January.

The Yangtze expedition was to start on the 9th of February.

The Chinese rebels were making desperate efforts to go South.

Business at Shanghai was completely suspended.

Exchanges were drooping—the rate at Shanghai was 6s. 4d.; Hong Kong 4s. 8d.

The quotations for Shirtings were advancing.

JAPAN.

It is reported from Japan that Mr. HEUSKEN, the Secretary of the American Legation at Yeddo, had been murdered. According to one dispatch, the Foreign Ministers had retired to Kanagawa. Another dispatch says the English and French Ministers had fled to Yakshama, while the United States Minister remained at Yeddo.

The Prussian treaty had been signed.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, March 29.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that hostilities appear imminent between the Austrians and Piedmontese. VICTOR EMANUEL is said to have written to Prince NAPOLEON that he was in daily expectation of an attack, and urging him to represent matters to the Emperor in their true light.

TUAIN, Thursday, March 28.

The discussion of the Roman question was resumed to-day in the Chamber of Deputies.

Signor CHEVAYS spoke against the transfer of the capital of the Kingdom of Italy to Rome.

Count CAVOUR refuted the arguments brought forward. He maintained that it was urgent that Rome should be immediately declared the capital of Italy. The transfer will take place in consequence of the law adopted by the Chamber without any disturbances. The time will be fixed by law. We offer the spiritual power of the Pope all guarantees for its liberty and moral force which a friendly Government can ever give to the Papacy. I hope public opinion will very soon be disposed for the proclamation, and that France will agree with us in this matter.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON.—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week (5 days) at 68,800 bales, including 12,500 to speculators and 18,000 to exporters. The market opened active, and fully ⅛d. higher on the news from America per *Adriatic*, but subsequently owing to the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts, closed quiet at barely maintained prices.

The sales of Thursday were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters.

The market closed quiet. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.	Middling Mobile	7⅛d.
Middling Orleans	7 5-16d.	Fair Uplands	7⅛d.
Fair Mobile	7⅜d.	Middling Uplands	7 1-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 920,000 bales, of which 767,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Holders demanded an advance for yarns, which checked business.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market had a declining tendency. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report no regular market since Tuesday. Flour dull and easier, but quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn closed steady at a decline of 3d.; mixed at 37s.

PROVISIONS.—Generally dull. Beef quiet; holders offer freely, but do not press sales. Pork quiet. Bacon dull at 49s @50s. Lard firm at 55s.@56s. for choice American. Tallow dull, and holders pressing their stocks on the market; Butchers', 55s. 9d.

PRODUCE.—Ashes, Pots steady at 29s. 6d.@30s.; Pearls steady at 30s.@30s. 6d. Sugar firm. Coffee firm, but quiet. Rice firm, and 3d.@6d. higher. Oils quiet but steady. Resin firm, and inferior qualities rather better; Common, 4s. 4d.@4s. 8d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s.@30s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firm and 1s.@2s. higher for English, and 1s. higher for American Red. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE firm and slightly higher for all descriptions. TEA quiet. RICE firm. TALLOW dull at 58s. 6d.@59s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 27@26 discount. Erie Shares, 27@28; New-York Central Shares, 69@71.

CONSOLS.—Consols closed on Thursday at 91⅛@91¾ for money, and 91¾@91⅞ for account.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Friday, March 29.

The *Times'* City Article of last evening says: "The funds opened heavily and were very dull throughout the day. In the general discount market the demand was again active, but at the Bank applications were comparatively light. The general rate varied between 6⅜ to 7 ₱ cent. In foreign exchanges the rates of Tuesday were fully maintained. About £24,000 in bar gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The Kozsuth notes are now bought by some money-changers at Milan, at 50 ₱ cent. off their nominal value."

The *Daily News* City Article of Wednesday evening says: "The decline in Consols was limited to ⅛ ₱ cent. English Railway stocks were decidedly worse, particularly midland, which fell 1¼ ₱ cent. In the open market the terms for the best bills were 6⅜ to 7 ₱ cent.

The suspension was announced of Mr. P. ABRAHAM, West India merchants of New-London-street, with liabilities estimated at £100 000.

The directors of the Western Bank of Glasgow offer £200,000 for the settlement of all actions at law now pending against the bank, and the liquidators recommend the shareholders to accept the offered terms.

GALWAY ATLANTIC MAILS.

An adjourned extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Royal Steam Navigation Company was held yesterday, when the directors were authorized to raise £660,000 by the issue of preference shares. It is not proposed to raise the whole at once, but arrangements have already been made for placing at once a very large proportion of this preference stock; the rate of interest to be 7 per cent. It was stated that some modifications of the original contract had taken place, the principal feature being that the Company are to deliver mails at Newfoundland each voyage.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. L. Morrill, of Maine; A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire; G. Ashman, of Springfield; and W. P. Schell, of Pennsylvania; Gen. J. H. Butler, of Bangor, Me.; C. G. Myers, Attorney-General for the State of New-York; Col. Isaac V. Baker and J. B. Carroll, of Troy, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Drain and W. W. Dugan, of the U. S. A.; E. H. Hooper, of Baltimore; E. B. Buchard, of Wisconsin; J. N. S. Carr, of Charleston, S. C; H. B. Davis, of England; Dr. S. Kennedy, of the U. S. N.; W. Thomas, of New Brunswick; and Lieut. J. H. Baker, Col. T. Reynolds and C. Howell, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. N. H. Chamberlain, of Boston; B. Hubbell, of Charleston; W. A. Reynolds, of Connecticut; C. L. Thayer, of Boston; M. H. Throop, of Utica; and M. B. Snow, of Providence, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Frederick Bernal, H. B. M. Consul to Baltimore; Capt. S. Brooks, of the steamship *Edinburgh*; C. Hemenway, of Chili; and Rev. P. Egan, of Louisiana, are at the Everett House.

Prof. Twirning, of New-Haven, is at the Unionplace Hotel.

Flowering Plants,
Comprising
EVERYTHING WANTED TO BEAUTIFY THE GARDEN.
Samples daily.
PETER HENDERSON, No. 9 John-st.

Purify the Blood.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS
Cure Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Bilious and Liver complaints, Cositiveness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs yield to their curative properties. Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his office, No. 335 Broadway; at his branch office, No. 186 Church-st., and by druggists generally.

Espenscheid, who has for many years been competing closely with the most famous French chapeliers in the department of soft hats, has fairly triumphed over them this season. We have seen nothing in hatting that surpasses his new styles in fineness and their cheapness is no less marvelous than their beauty. His establishment No. 118 Nassau-st., "sets the fashion" in this branch of costume for gentlemen.

Sensation Photographs, Civil, Military and COMIC.—24 portraits for $1, in six views, front, side and rear, artistically illustrated.
Album and Visiting Card pictures, $1 per dozen. Parlor portraits of the Family Group, six for $3, or $1 for the first one large size, at
HOLMES', No. 395 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Rupture, Varicocele and Enlarged Veins.—Office for their radical treatment by
Dr. RIGGS,
Barclay-st., under Astor House.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO, No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Gun & Co.'s American Agency and Reading Rooms, American Papers kept on file. Every information interesting to Americans. Register kept of Americans visiting London. No. 10 Strand, London, England.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilbert's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Home for Inebriates, Cleveland, Ohio.—Sufferers from alcohol or Opium send for a circular giving full information.
T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

Batcheler's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a monster card.

Spring Clothing. The attention of YOUNG MEN, who are about purchasing their Spring Clothing, is invited to our assortment of Business Coats, Vests and Pants, and SPRING OVERCOATS.

Our assortment of BOYS', YOUTHS' and YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHING, adapted to the present and coming season, was never as desirable and complete as now.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 507 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Rogers & Raymond,
determined to shape their business policy to suit the CRISIS,
announce, with the introduction of their extensive stock of Spring and Summer
CLOTHING
FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTH AND BOYS,
A GENERAL REDUCTION
of prices in every department. They are
RESOLVED TO SELL
their elegant and fashionable fabrics, embracing the newest styles, and cut and made by the most accomplished workmen,
WITH OR WITHOUT A PROFIT!
and the public are cordially invited to call and see how the pledge is fulfilled.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. and No. 214 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

CORBY—FORDHAM.—In this City, on Monday, April 8, by Rev Moses Ballou, E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., to MAGGIE G., daughter of the late Caleb S. Fordham, all of New-York.

IRWIN—NICOLLS.—On Monday, April 8, by Rev. J. E. Searles, Mr. DANIEL IRWIN to Miss FRANCES E., youngest daughter of Geo. Nicolls, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

DIED.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Sunday, April 7, GEORGE S., eldest son of George and Eliza Phillips, deceased, aged 29 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, A. J. Phillips, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James G. Lucas, No. 295 West 34th-st., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

BANGERS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 7, after a lingering illness, CHARLES H. BANGER, only son of Mrs. Frances B. Nicol, aged 23 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 43a Broome-st.

FULKERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, April 7, SAMUEL T., only child of Henry C. and Catherine L. Fulkerson, aged 3 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 9, at 2 P. M. from the residence of his parents, No. 129 Orchard-st.

BRYANT.—In this City, on Monday, April 8, after a short illness, of congestion of the brain, JERRY BRYANT, of Bryants' Minstrels, aged 32 years, 9 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 283 Elizabeth-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CYPHERS.—In this City, on Sunday, April 7, after a short illness, ESTELLE CYPHERS, daughter of Peter S. and Manther Ann Cyphers, deceased, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her adopted parents, Wm. S. and Mary Baker, No. 340 Bleecker-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WEEDEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 8, after a lingering illness, DANIEL S. WEEDEN, son of the late Daniel S. Weeden, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

GAMBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 7, MARY, youngest daughter of Arthur and Isabella Gamble, aged 9 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from Christ Church, South Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—In Hoboken, N. J., at the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Stevens, Esq., No. 19 Hudson-terrace, WALTER TUFTS, only son of Wm. H. and Henrietta Williams, aged 6 years 8 months and 14 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BUNKER.—In Yonkers, on Saturday, April 6, BENJ. F. BUNKER, formerly of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, Yonkers, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 9th inst. Trains leave Chambers-st. Depôt at 7½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depôt.

NOBLE.—In Ossadilla, Otsego County, N. Y., on Tuesday March 26, Mr. THOMAS NOBLE, aged 77 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 42 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 104
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 217, April 8, 1861.
10, 33, 63, 26, 29, 24, 16, 62, 78, 27, 65, 48, 44, 20, 69.
Class No. 218, April 8, 1861.
68, 51, 66, 74, 62, 65, 19, 3, 15, 41, 11, 33.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 8, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lottery,
Class No. 218, for 1861,
for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, which decides the tickets in the State of Delaware Lottery, Class No. 218, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the 75 placed in the wheel, viz:
68, 51, 66, 74, 62, 65, 19, 3, 15, 41, 11, 33.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Monday, April 8, 1861.
J. P. NOONAN.
JACKSON SPARROW.
THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NOTE.—All tickets on the Delaware State Lotteries will be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lotteries until further notice.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers.

THE MAN OF TON,
THE MAN OF TON,
THE MAN OF TON,
THE MAN OF TON,
(Not 2,000 pounds in weight,)
Is poetically and pictorially described in this week's LEDGER.
There are some other things in the LEDGER that may be read to advantage.
SEE IF THERE IS NOT.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

A NEW STORE.
No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Branch of RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.
E. V. RUSHTON
Has much pleasure in inviting notice to his new stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Family Medicines, French and English Pomatums, Cosmetics, Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, and a variety of fine Perfumes. Ladies and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles and other fine goods appertaining to this branch of the business.

CABINET FURNITURE.—J. M. DOE & CO. offer at retail their large assortment of ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, MAHOGANY and OAK FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, at very low prices.
Every article warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Warerooms and Manufactory Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., four doors East from Bowery.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the great constitutional remedy. It heals old sores, purifies the blood, instills within the system renewed health, resolves and exterminates all chronic and constitutional diseases. It will effectually eradicate from the system all scrofulous and cancerous affections, tumors, nodes, ulcers, cankers, rash, tetter, rickets, fever sores, salt rheum, skin diseases and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
RADWAY & CO.'S Principal Office, No. 23 John-st., New-York City.
R. R. Remedies sold by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1.
3 PLY AND INGRAIN, 60c. to 90c.
10 PIECES INGRAIN, 30c. to 50c.
OIL CLOTHS, 31c. to 40c.
Also Crossley's new pattern of TAPESTRY.
B. BEATTY'S,
No. 344th-av., near the Cooper Institute.

DR. PHILLIPS, LATE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN to Westminster Hospital, London, devotes his attention especially to the causes, consequences, and treatment of stricture, and to the diseases of women and children. Office No. 632 Broadway, above 12th-st.

ANOTHER GREAT LOCAL STORY

BY

NED BUNTLINE,

ENTITLED

THE DEATH MYSTERY,

A CRIMSON TALE

OF

LIFE IN NEW-YORK,

Is just issued at all the News Dépôts, in

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

Every reader will recognize its real characters.

NEW-YORK
KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
AT PRICES TO COMMAND THE MARKET.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL,
MACHINERY OILS.
DEPOT,
COZZENS & CO., No. 89 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

1861. AT GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY, 1861.
YOU CAN FIND:
Hats for walking, riding, driving;
Hats dull faces look alive in;
Hats for youths, light, airy, dashing;
Hats for men of taste and fashion;
Hats for features bright and jolly;
Hats for faces melancholy;
Hats for figures broad and burly;
Hats for straight hair or for curly;
Hats for traveling, shooting, sailing;
Hats rain-proof in storms unfailing;
Hats for spring, twelve styles together;
Hats for every kind of weather;
Hats of silk, felt, straw and beaver;
Hats that *almost* wear forever;
Hats for spas and watering places;
Hats of styles to wear at races;
Hats with which a room to enter;
Hats for scenes of wild adventure;
Hats of many shapes uncommon;
Hats admired by every woman;
Hats to stand all kinds of mauling;
Hats distinct for every calling;
Hats light, pliable and elastic;
Hats less flexible and p'astic;
Hats of quiet styles for pastors;
Hats round-crowned—your *knowing* castors;
Hats to suit each race and nation;
Hats unmatched for ventilation;
Hats for young men and for children;
Hats of beauty quite bewildering;
Hats that boys and misses sigh for;
Hats, in fact, that babies cry for;
Hats for soldiers, hats for sailors;
Hats that grace the work of tailors;
Hats at THREE, FOUR, and FIVE dollars;
Fit for gentlemen and scholars.
It would be easy enough to continue the list through a column, but a longer catalogue seems unnecessary.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

SPRING.
am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW AND BEST BOOK.
THE CROSSED PATH.
THE CROSSED PATH.
THE CROSSED PATH.
THE CROSSED PATH.
BY WILKIE COLLINS.
A STORY OF MODERN LIFE AND MANNERS.
THE PRESS EVERYWHERE UNANIMOUS IN ITS PRAISE.
Superior to the "Woman in White," and "The Dead Secret," by the same Author.
SECOND EDITION READY THIS DAY.
EVERYBODY IS RECOMMENDING I

AUCTION SALES.

CALVIN T. HAZEN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 8 and 9,
At 11 o'clock,
AT THE CABINET STORE,
Nos. 261 and 263 Canal-st., near Broadway.
J. W. DIMICK

Will offer his entire wholesale stock of Brighton and American Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., at auction. Any quantity of yards will be cut that purchasers require. Carpets are offered at retail at the wholesale price, except on auction days, when purchasers make their price.

HENRY B. HERIS, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 9 and 10,
At 11 o'clock each day,
At the Warerooms of Mr. WM. CULLIFER,
Nos. 7 and 9 Bedford-st., (between Houston and Carmine sts.)
HENRY B. HERIS & CO., Jr., Auctioneer,
Will sell, as above,

The entire Stock of elegant cabinet furniture, every article of which will be sold without reserve, and warranted of the best material and workmanship. The stock consists of rosewood, mahogany and walnut library and secretary book-cases; manogany, walnut and oak sideboards; rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber suites, with marble tops; mahogany, walnut and oak hall stands and chairs; rosewood, mahogany and walnut centre and side tables; rosewood side and corner etagures. Also, about 20 dozen looking-glass frames, various styles, together with a large assortment of plain mahogany bureaus, washstands, &c. Every article will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is leaving the City, and the premises must be vacated by the 25th of April.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock each day.

The goods will be on view and catalogues ready on Monday, 8th inst.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 11, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the studio of S. S. Osgood, No. 42 East 14th-st., in consequence of his going abroad, pictures, engravings and other works of art, consisting of rare and beautiful objects from almost all parts of the world, selected by the artist with great care, among which are that celebrated pitcher and salver which has attached so much attention for its workmanship; 2 arm chairs, which were formerly in the possession of Napoleon I.; a very fine Turkish chair, a superior manakin, 1 of Shaw's patent 4-burner gas stoves, combs, paint box, brushes, paints, carpet and many other things useful to artists. No postponement on account of the weather. May be seen on the day before the sale, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Catalogues at the office No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 130 Broadway.
POSITIVE SALE OF
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
Being the Balance of Stock of the old-established house late of C. J. SCHMITT, No. 808 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the above warerooms, the Balance of stock of Rosewood, Oak, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor, Library, Dining and Chamber Furniture. The reputation of the manufacturer of this stock is a sufficient guarantee of its quality. Every article being warranted of the best class as to materials and workmanship. It will be sold without limitation, for CASH, to close the estate.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.,
On FRIDAY, April 12, 1861,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 216 Thompson-st., consisting of rosewood cabinet and hair cloth, reception, sewing and easy chairs, centre tables, marble-top extension tables, mahogany book case, rosewood hat stand, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, brocade curtains and shades, mirror and slab, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, &c.; china and glass-ware and kitchen furniture.

Also, oil-paintings, "St. Cecelia," cost $150; dining-room piece, cost $825; landscapes, engravings, &c. Catalogues at No. 36 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, at 11 o'clock at No. 32 Bond-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor suites, in green and gold, brocatel, hair-cloth, and velvet; rosewood marble-top centre-table; reception-chairs, in satin brocatel; French bedsteads, marble-top bureau, pier-glasses, etageres, wardrobe, &c.; velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; oil-cloths, &c.; together with a general assortment of china and glassware. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-street.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock,
FINE MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS—Comprising the works of Van Beest, F. Huet, Hebbing, Geo. Inness, Th. Frere, Gifford, T. M. Burnham, Adair, Wilson, Meadows, Listen, &c., &c. Also, a few old pictures, including an original by Albert Durer. The pictures are now on exhibition, and catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY,
April 10, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 42 Sidney-place, between Joralemon and State sts., Brooklyn, household furniture, in excellent order—splendid rosewood piano, 7 octaves, in fine tone; handsome parlor suite, in hair-cloth, marble-top tables, walnut chamber furniture, painted marble-top chamber suite, oak dining-room furniture, bronze chandeliers and brackets, mattresses, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloth, two parlor heaters, with kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,
Immediately after the above, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at No. 12 Sidney-place, opposite Livingston-st.,
A large assortment of household furniture—mahogany piano, pier glass, mahogany secretary and bookcase, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, fine feather beds, oak dining-room furniture, with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesroom.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—JOHN LLOYD will sell on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture contained in the four-story dwelling No. 216 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of two elegant rosewood suites, covered in blue and gold brocatel; one rosewood etagere, marble top centre table, one elegant carved rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, rosewood bedroom furniture, one elegant walnut wardrobe, marble-top dressing bureau, shaving stand, washstand; also, mahogany marble-top dressing bureau, secretary, bookcase, bedstead, washstand, elegant mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, tête-à-tête, centre and other tables, and one large extension mahogany dining table, curtains, cornices, &c.; Axminster, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, together with a large lot of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues on the morning of the sale, at 7½ o'clock.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
—No. 9 Albion-place.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 420 Fourth-st., (Albion-place,)

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs and lounges covered with satin damask; do. centre tables; mahogany bureaus; do. wardrobes; do. washstands; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, china, glassware, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, pier glasses, very large.

Also, elegant gilt chandeliers.

Catalogues may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers. No. 50 Wall-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 221 Madison-st., near Jefferson, by order of the Executor, elegant household furniture, consisting of velvet medallion carpets, Brussels and three ply do., superb pier-mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson plush; rosewood 7 octave piano, made by Lindeman & Sons, of New-York; rosewood cylinder secretary, richly-carved rosewood etagere, do. centre and side tables, black wood do., oil-paintings, rosewood and mahogany bed-room furniture, hair mattresses, beds and pillows, oil-cloths, silver-plated ware, crockery and kitchen utensils, &c.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 224 West 22d-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, rosewood piano, by a City maker; gas chandeliers, centre and side tables, rosewood escritoire, oak extension dining-table, mahogany sideboard and chairs, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, black walnut do., hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, stair rods, dining and bedroom crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY,
April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 210 2d-av., near 13th-st., all the handsome household furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, by Nunns & Clark; velvet and Brussels carpets, French plate mirrors, elegant curtains and cornices, oil paintings, bronze clock and mantel ornaments, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, oak dining-room furniture; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE
Valuable stock of liquors, wines, ales, segars, &c., together with the elegant fixtures and two years' lease of the well-known vaults, No. 290 Broadway, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 11 A. M. All the above valuable property can be seen at any time until the day of sale. Terms, which will be made easy, will be given at the time of sale. By order,
BENJ. ISAACS.

M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and enameled parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; Chinas, glass, silver ware, table cutlery, &c., oil-paintings, mirrors brocade and lace curtains, bedding, &c. Sale peremptory.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of desirable Spring goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

S. A. PARKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.—To be sold at public auction on the premises, TUESDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., the house and lot No. 12 Kay-st., belonging to the estate of the late Wm. R. Rotch, deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 28 Nassau-st.:

A handsome gray mare, 14¾ hands high, 5 years old, sound and kind under the saddle or in harness.

AUCTION SALES.

ROSWELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely, ROSWELL W. WESTCOTT will sell the entire rich and elegant household furniture in the dwelling-house No. 40 East 14th-st., between the 4th and 5th avs., comprising a choice and valuable assortment, the whole apparent proprietorship of which is unquestionable, viz.: rosewood pianoforte, steel and cover; two handsome suites rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocatel; centre and pier tables, two elegant etageres, large mantel and pier mirrors, rich bronzes, marble groups, paintings, Turkish lounges and chairs, rich carpets, vases, silk and lace curtains, marble pedestals, with elegant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, &c., of every description. Oak dining-room furniture; rich glass ware, silver ware, French and Bohemian China, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the sale to be made at auction by E. H LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

WEST 23D ST.—No. 460 near 9th-av., 26 ft. 6 inch. by 55; 3 stories and basement brick dwelling.

WEST 38TH-ST., No. 44, near 5th-av., 21x50 feet. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
By DINGEE & HOLDEN, Office No. 8 Pine-st.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
On WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the store, No. 242 Canal-st., near Centre,

The stock of paints, colors, oils, glass, varnishes, brushes, store and office fixtures contained in the above store. By order, WM. M. GAMBLING, Assignee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 9,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 170 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., by order of mortgagee, all the handsome household furniture contained in the house, viz., black walnut parlor suite, in reps; pier-glasses; rosewood centre, pier and side tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, enamelled chamber suites, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses; basement and dining room furniture, extension dining tables, buffets, chairs, China, crockery and glassware; also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, together with a few select oil-paintings, the whole to be peremptorily sold by order of the mortgagee. N. B.—The house to let. Inquire of the Auctioneer. Salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, SHRUBS AND FRUIT TREES.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of plants and fruit trees, just received per steamer from France, imported by Pellegorge & Co., French horticulturists and florists, City of Lyons, consisting of camellias, monthly roses, hybrid roses, creeping roses, roses Dumas, pear trees, apple trees, peach do., apple do., plum do., gooseberries, currants, strawberries, grape vines, together with a large assortment of new flower seeds and other plants too numerous to mention. All of which are warranted true to name and perfectly hardy.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM, No. 532 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The extensive establishment and grounds known as the RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, the property of the late James Raymond, Esq., situated near the beautiful village of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y. The building is admirably adapted for a first-class Seminary, (having been erected expressly for that purpose,) a Water-cure Establishment or a fashionable Summer hotel.

THE BASEMENT STORY
which is of brick and granite contains a large Dining-room, Kitchen, Laundry, and Sleeping-rooms for tweaty servants.

THE FIRST FLOOR
contains two large Reception-rooms, and a spacious Chapel, 36x40 feet.

THE SECOND FLOOR
contains two spacious Parlors, and four elegant Sleeping-rooms adjoining.

THE TWO WINGS attached to the main building contain 30 Sleeping-rooms each making in the aggregate 75 eligible and available rooms above the basement, and over 100 rooms in the whole building.

A SPACIOUS VERANDAH
surrounds the wings in each story, and the Front Entrance, which is approached by a magnificent sweep from the main road, is large and massive, built of Quincy granite. The side entrances, in the wings, and the principal rear entrance, are of wood. The whole structure is built of the best materials, and was erected under the supervision of one of the most distinguished architects in America, and is furnished with every convenience, including a Gas House, fitted up with the newest and most approved apparatus, and a large flow of Pure Water supplies the Laundry, Kitchens and Bath-Rooms.

Attached to the Institute are ten acres of land, beautifully laid out, and in the best possible condition for cultivation, set out with a number of young and thrifty

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Among the out-buildings are a

CARRIAGE-HOUSE AND STABLE.

The Institute is situated only four miles from Lake Mahopac, and is built upon a lovely, natural elevation, overlooking the beautiful Lake Gleneida, bordering Carmel Village, the County seat of Putnam County, and is within four miles of Brewster's Station, on the line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

The roads in the vicinity are most excellent and the surrounding country affords every facility for hunting, boating, fishing bathing, &c., while for salubrity of atmosphere and general healthiness the situation is unsurpassed in the United States.

To those looking for a site for a fashionable Summer resort, Hydropathic establishment, or first-class Seminary, the place offers peculiar advantages, and will be sold or leased on EASY TERMS.

An order to inspect the premises and all necessary information can be obtained on application to C. R. WEAKS, Esq., Carmel, Putnam County; SPENCER GREGORY, No. 189 Greenwich-st., or JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York.

N. B.—In the above will be exchanged for City property.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A handsome dwelling house, with garden, conservatory, hot house, coach-house and stable, situate on Union-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., having a front of 153½ feet by 100 in depth; will be exchanged, with or without the furniture, for a country seat in the neighborhood of New-York, or unimproved lots in New-York or Brooklyn or the vicinity. Apply to the owner, R. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, LET, LEASE OR EXCHANGE.
9 lots northeast corner 11th-av. and 24th-st.
13 lots and water right on north side 86th-st.
13 lots, with house, corner 3d-av. and 88th-st.
24 lots on 109th, 110th, 111th and 113th sts. between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots west side 4th-av., between 115th and 116th sts.
Also about 15½ acres at Kingsbridge.
Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE brick house, 22x28 feet, with extension, on New-York-av., near Pacific-st. The house is finished with all the modern conveniences; lot 40 by 100 feet. Also, the three story brick house No. 153 Clinton-st., near Warren. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A FIRST-CLASS 4-story modern dwelling in 16th st., Brevoort-place, near Broadway, recently painted and decorated by Woodward and Pearse, in an elegant manner. Mirrors and gas fixtures go with the house. For cards to view and other facts apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 24-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 138 feet 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE on Mansfield-place; has all the modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Also, one of the few stops in the same row. Also, a vacant lot adjoining said property; will be sold cheap. Terms easy. inquire of Mr. FINDLEY, No. 19 51st-st., Mansfield-place, near 8th-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—Situated on North 2d-st., between Leonard and Lorimer sts; house 25x40; three-story brick, mastic front, full lot; good location for lager-bier saloon or liquor-store, being on a leading thoroughfare. Apply to PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence and six lots on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, for a country residence within one hour's ride of New-York, in New-Jersey or Westchester County, worth $15,000 to $20,000. J. O. HOYT, over Mechanics' Bank, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwellings on Murray Hill, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., designed, built and finished in the very best manner, with black walnut stairs, doors and trimmings, replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 116 West 34th-st. Contains all the best improvements; is not surpassed by any in style or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c. House 26 by 66 feet; lot 152 feet deep. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON SIXTY-FIFTH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., three-story and basement houses with all the modern improvements. Also for sale, No. 125 East 53d-st. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON GILFORD-PLACE, 45th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 36th-st., two small first-class, three-story, high-basement, brown-stone houses, with modern improvements on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 89 opposite.

TO EXCHANGE.—A MODERATE-SIZED house, in a good location, free of incumbrance, together with lots, would be exchanged for a larger house, worth $25,000 and upwards. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 7 Pine-st.

LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR sale, a tract of 57 acres of land at Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars, &c., apply to WILLIAM REDMOND, No. 23 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE STORY house, No. 375 State-st., between Nevins and Powers sts. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, from 2 till 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES NOS. 212 and 214 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
P. W. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements; rents $450 to $600. C. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER and WATER COOLER combined, is the best Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE SHELVING, COUNters, upright show-case, desks and gas fixtures. Apply at No. 11 Warren-st., up stairs.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE VERY DESIRABLE offices on second floor of building No. 167 Broadway (lately reduced rents). Apply to E. E. BABB, on the premises, Room No. 26.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broadway and Greene-st., 50 feet front on Broadway, by 150 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 23 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Greene-st., 26x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 25x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 11 and 1 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

STEAM-POWER TO LEASE.—THE BEST lighted and finest rooms in this City, with steady power, in the splendid new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st., one block from Canal-st. and Broadway. The buildings are furnished with steam hoists, heated by steam, and every convenience; boilers are in the rear of and entirely outside of the buildings. Parties wanting first-class accommodations in a superior building and central location, at a low rent, should apply at once to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises. Insurance is 1 per cent.

TO LET.—A FINELY FITTED UP LARGE STORE —a capital stand for a shoe or dry goods store, or any respectable business. The store is 90 feet deep, handsomely shelved and countered on each side, with a basement 90 feet deep under the store. The whole house can be had if desired. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Auctioneer, Real and House Estate Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEmenthouse No. 9 East 27th-st., only four doors east of 5th-av. It has recently been overhauled, frescoed, painted and papered, and is in fine order. The house, as well as the location, is well adapted for a physician. To a desirable tenant it will be rented low. For further particulars apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway, or in the evening at No. 50 West 21st-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 26½ by 136 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOTEL NO. 333 GREENwich-st., between Duane and Jay, convenient to the Hudson River Railroad and Erie Railroad depôts, known as the Atlantic, formerly as the Wyoming Hotel. It is in good order, and can accommodate comfortably 100 guests. Inquire of ISRAEL COOK, No. 158 Reade-st., near Greenwich.

TO LET—THE THREE LARGE FIVE-STORY houses in Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., Nos. 1,244, 1,246 and 1,248 separately or together; an eligible location for boarders, comprising over 40 rooms; rent very low. Apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 8 Pine-st. and 1,244 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE rooms recently occupied by the Anchor Insurance Company, No. 32 Pine-st. These rooms are splendidly furnished with all the appointments for a banking or insurance company. Furniture for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN RILEY, Receiver, No. 86 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE front and high-stoop house; house to be seen between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rent $1,400. For further particulars, inquire of JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

A CHURCH TO LET ON 50TH-ST., BEtween Lexington and 4th avs. that will seat about 500 persons with conveniences, ready for occupancy; rent about $600. Also, two cottages for $350 each, and several other houses and parts of houses. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

TO LET—THE STORE, SECOND AND THIRD floors of the building on the corner of 4th and Mercer-sts. The second floor will be altered for a store and dwelling. Also, the 2d floor of the building, corner of 4th and Greene-sts. Apply to McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 366 4th-st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700
F. B. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE STORE, 25 BY 50 feet with plate-glass windows, No. 849 3d-av., corner 49th-st. A basement of the same size, finished, and 3 vaults, 15 by 25 feet each, well calculated for a large grocery, a hardware, druggist, &c. Inquire of PETER COUTANT, No. 863 3d-av.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—BROWNstone English basement house No. 64 East 38th st., near 4th av., and almost upon the summit of Murray Hill. The house will be thoroughly repaired and the rent cheap. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT VERY DEsirable first class property Nos. 165 and 167 East 15th-st., opposite the Park, and one block from Dr. Tyng's Church; four story and basement, brown-stone fronts. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

$475 WILL SECURE A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with the modern improvements to a careful, prompt tenant. House in 45th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 169 Centre-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE with eight lots of ground, coach-house, stable, &c.; has all modern improvements, and is situated 150 feet east of 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.
T. & F. FOWLER, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 459 BROOME ST., BEtween Broadway and Greene-st., suitable for a light business; the house has a French roof, and would make a capital saleeroom for a book-dealer. Apply to JOHN ALLAN, No. 17 Vandewater-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 707 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, shipping stationery, lawyers, architects, engravers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING junction of Broadway and 5th av., suitable for a merchant tailor or milliner. Also, the two front rooms of building No. 815 Broadway, suitable for same business. Apply to JACOB FINK, No. 815 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF NO. 210 EAST Broadway; a well finished, four-story, high basement, has chandeliers, &c., 19 rooms; rent $400. Inquire on the second story, or of E. WELLS, No. 308 Broadway

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATELY or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome-sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, No. 225 West 27th-st.; Croton water, gas, and bath; rent $350. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 294 EAST BROADway, containing range, gas and bath-room. Inquire of A. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front. No. 6 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCATION, No. 104 Bowery. The store or dwelling part, or both, will be let separate. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—A LARGE WORK-SHOP, TWO STORY, 26 feet wide by 37½ feet long, possession immediately, Nos. 74 and 74½ Charles-st. Also, a front building, 16 feet by 40 feet long; would make a good feed-store.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 198 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins, Brooklyn, contains gas fixtures, range and bath; halls furnished with oil-cloth. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, No. 113 East 34th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND, third, fourth, and 5th floors of Nos. 137 and 139 Elm-st. and No. 211 Centre-st., with steady steam power. Inquire at No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-RATE CHANCE—THE STORE and dwelling part of house No. 104 Bowery. The store will be let without the dwelling. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 153 Bowery.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—THE TWO DESIRABLE STORES, NO. 62 Broadway, running through to New-st., and No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house, 20 by 50 feet, No. 157 East 12th-st. Rent $737. Inquire on the premises, or of HARDMAN & OSBORNE, corner Canal-st. and Bowery.

TO LET—NO. 44 BEEKMAN-STREET, SECOND, third, fourth, fifth and sixth stories, also basement and sub-cellar. Will be rented very low. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of De Kalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE AND CELLAR NO 216 Greenwich-st., well located for business; building fire proof. Apply at the office No. 216 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.: rooms 45x200.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. B. WALKER, Nos. 189 and 191 Centre-st.

TO LET—HALF OF A SMALL THREE-STORY brick house, to a small family only. Rent $200. Apply at No. 20 West 54th-st., or No. 196 West-st.

TO LET—LARGE ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER or without. Apply on the premises, No. 76 John-st. and 29, 31, and 33 Platt-st. JAMES O. MORSE & CO.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES OR PARTS OF HOUSES on 4th-av., corner of 41st-st.; rooms papered with gold paper, and all conveniences. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURposes, store and three-story rear building, No. 125 Bowery. Rent $650, with immediate possession.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE NO. 594 BROADway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 31ST-ST., THREE-story high-stoop. Rent $900, or $1,000 furnished.

OPTIONS TO LET IN THE WIRING BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 2, to JAMES H. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 192 Walker-st.

TO LET.
A large house No. 104 Prince-st., rent.....$1,000.
A three-story house, No. 116 Greene-st., rent..... $700.
A three-story house, No. 118 Greene-st., rent..... $700.
A large two story house, No. 98 West Houston-st., rent..... $700.
A small two-story house, No. 104 West Houston-st., rent..... $516.
Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

Also, a large three-story house, No. 136 Bleecker-st., containing all the modern improvements and in good repair. Rent $850. Apply to DAVID SAMSON, No. 235 East 14th-st; or to JOHN CULYER, 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—PART OF STORE NO. 171 FRONT-ST., with front office. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The very elegant mansion and grounds belonging to J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., at Clifton, Staten Island. The house is amply furnished, is in fine order and commodious. The grounds, (containing about 15 acres,) are tastefully laid out, with a large garden; also, carriage-house, stables, and all the necessary outbuildings. On the place is a fine mule, cart, harness, &c., together with a quantity of the best kind of fowls. The place is in the vicinity of the residence of Messrs. Aspin vall, Townsend, Fellows and others. There is an unsurpassed ocean view, forming altogether one of the most delightful residences in the environs of New-York. N. B.—Omnibuses run to the ferry every half hour. For terms and order to see the premises, apply to J. F. D. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-st., or to S. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT PRIvate residence, with extensive grounds, on Brooklyn Heights. The situation is unrivaled, combining the advantages of city and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. It includes all that is desirable in a country residence, viz.: pure air, ample grounds, handsomely embellished, and embracing vinery, green-house, grapery, conservatory, stable, &c., and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. The house, 52 by 75 feet, being built expressly for the owner, is complete in all its appointments, containing fine billiard-room, &c. It will be rented to a desirable parties on reasonable terms, as the family are about going abroad for a number of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

FURNISHED CO

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,150 50 DURING THE PAST 20 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

PROPOSAL FOR TREASURY NOTES.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 6, 1861.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY MORNING, the 11th inst., for four million nine hundred and one thousand dollars in Treasury Notes, or any part thereof, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable in two years, receivable for public dues, or, at the option of the holder, convertible into six per cent. bonds of the United States.
Said Notes to be issued under the authority of the acts of Congress, approved February 8, 1861, and March 2, 1861.
Proposals must state the rate bid for each one hundred dollars—one per centum thereof to be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and certificate thereof to accompany each bid, and the whole amount in coin must be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer in equal instalments, at five, ten and fifteen days respectively, or the whole amount within five days after the acceptance of bid, at the option of the bidder. No proposal at less than par will be considered.
Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Treasury Notes."
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight Bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANKING COMPANY, Scotland,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars
All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st inst.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
No 41 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared payable on demand.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

$15.000 AT 7 per cent., semi annual interest, paid in the City of New-York. Security good. Bond and mortgage on 45 acres coal and garden lands, at Scranton, Penn.; fine mansion and out-buildings, cost over $15,000, and known as the Griffin property, and worth over $30,000. Best City reference given. For maps and full particulars, apply to or address M. RAYMAN, No. 71 Cedar-st., or J. F. HILL, No. 4 Pine st., New-York.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of the business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 30, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 30, 1861. }
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company April 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 60 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, April 8, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half (2½) per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the 15th inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, to consider a plan for reorganization.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, April 11, 1861, at 1 o'clock.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in this City, in one or more sums. Also, one sum of $100,000 on Broadway, or other first-class property. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

$6,000 AT 7 PER CENT.—TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage on improved City property. Apply at No. 184 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday April 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-house No. 28, in said Ward; and also for the stoves, pipe, &c. necessary for heating said building; pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman Board School Officers Twenty-second Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, Jr. Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for making certain alterations and repairs in Primary School-house No. 26, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed by the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 4, 1861.
Separate proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving sixty days' notice) at each or either of the Navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York; or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below-mentioned, or any or all of the following classes of articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said Navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1862, viz.:

Class 1—*Cloth Clothing.*

Blue cloth trowsers	3,000
Blue satinet trowsers	3,000

Class 2—*Seamless Clothing.*

Blue felt pea-jackets	1,000
Blue felt caps	4,000

Class 3—*Flannel Clothing.*

Blue flannel overshirts	3 000
Blue flannel undershirts	3,000
Blue flannel drawers	3,000

Class 4—*Linen Clothing.*

Canvas duck trowsers	3,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	3,000

Class 5—*Blue Satinet.*

Blue satinet, yards	10,000

Class 6—*Blue Flannel.*

Blue flannel, yards	80,000

Class 7—*Sheeting, Duck and Nankin.*

Barnsley sheeting, yards	10 000
Canvas duck, yards	10,000
Blue nankin, yards	10,000

Class 8—*Shoes.*

Calf-skin laced shoes, pairs	4,000
Kip-skin shoes, pairs	4,000

Class 9—*Socks.*

Woolen socks, pairs	8,000

Class 10—*Mattresses.*

Mattresses, (with two covers for each,)	2,000

Class 11—*Blankets.*

Blankets	3,000

Class 12—*Handkerchiefs.*

Black silk handkerchiefs	8,000

Offers may be made for one or more classes, at the option of the bidder; but all the articles embraced in a class must be bid for.
Each class will be considered by itself, and the contract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are lowest in the aggregate.
The seamless clothing shall be of felt cloth, died pure indigo blue, made of good wool only, and shall conform in the sizes, color, grade of wool, and in all other respects to the samples deposited at the navy-yard.
The cloth for blue cloth trowsers shall be twilled, all wool, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads of all wool. All pieces under 17½ ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.
The satinet must be 27 inches wide inside of list, with a heading to consist of not less than twelve white woollen threads at each end of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average 9¼ ounces to the yard and no piece shall be below 9¼ ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above. The broadcloth and satinet of which garments are made shall be well sponged before made up.
The flannel must be all wool, wool-dyed pure indigo blue and twilled; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing five ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards; each bale to contain 500 yards and 156½ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 8 10 ounces per yard.
The overshirts, undershirts and drawers must be made of flannel like the above.
The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width; weight, 12 ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-10 inch.
The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 35 yards in the piece, double-thread warp and filling; weight, 8 ounces 23-100 per yard; texture, 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.
The shoes must be plainly stamped with the contractor's name, number of the shoe, and year when made. The sizes to be in the following proportions for each 100 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 8 of No. 5, 17 of No. 6, 25 of No. 7, 25 of No. 8, 15 of No. 9, 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. They must conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and be delivered in good, strong boxes, the tops of which to be securely fastened with screws, and each box to contain 25 pairs, in these proportions, viz: 8 pairs of No. 5, with 17 of No. 6, 13 of No. 7, with 12 of No. 8, or *vice versâ*, 16 of No. 9, with 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. The calf-skin and kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.
The woollen socks must be woven or knit, indigo mixed, all wool, shall be well scoured, and in color and quality fully equal to sample.
The mattresses must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to samples.
The nankin must be equal to the best blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with *pure Bengal indigo*.
The blankets must weigh 6 pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy," as in the sample.
The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh 1 ounce and 12 grains Troy; texture, 14 by 13 to ½ of an inch.
Bidders for the above will specify whether the articles they propose to furnish are to be of the growth, production and manufacture of the United States, as a preference will be given to such.
A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal, in the quality, texture color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes and workmanship, to said samples.
The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. It will not be less, however, than the quantity specified in the foregoing list. The contracts will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article so specified, and for such further quantity as the Bureau may require. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*
All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this Bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.
The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and article remarked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.
The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned in a class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfillment of the contract, including the necessary bonds.
In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.
Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and 20 per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.
Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.
A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.
Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, District-Attorney, or the Collector of the Customs.
Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and at this bureau.
The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, in addition to the act of 10th August, 1846.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 35, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 24 Crosby st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XVth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, }
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD, } Building
RICHARD WARREN. } Committee.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 216 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESCUED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (46th edition, 460 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, Nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; Exercise, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. S. Peterson, No. 306 Chesnut st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 79 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c*

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary or syphilitic symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 3 o'clock.
Sold by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicine was discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant growing in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring counsel, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of night, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—SPRING weather, so trying to invalids, is now upon us. Those prostrated with weakness should not delay in using HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. They purify and enrich the blood, giving strength of body and buoyancy of spirits.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR, the only remedy infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions. Price $2. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD—NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate Friend and other remedies are the unfailing reliance. His Balm, Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa, sterility, impediments to marriage.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1851 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR Albany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 8:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Piermont Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM THIRD-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Six 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail..... 10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHELL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:20 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and arrives at 3:30 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express daily, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.
On and after Monday, 15th inst., the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., daily, at 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Asst't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS—To and from New-York and all stations south of and including Hudson, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill and stations north to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Offices only.
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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
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PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.
Apply to H. B. LANE, No. 42 Park-row.

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THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.
Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

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SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
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For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HAY CUTTERS, Wheelbarrows, Fanning Mills, Horse Hoes, Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

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THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
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Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 16,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship
HIBERNIA,
N. Brown, Commander,
touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool...$75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on railway.....$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
One of the new steamers of the line will follow the *Hibernia*, sailing from New-York on TUESDAY, April 30.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, April 13.
EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, April 20.
G

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[Continued from First Page.]

poor man, but I would give three dollars for a New-York daily paper. Those we do get come like angel visitants, "few and far between." ROBERTO.

CANNON BALLS SHIPPED TO NEW-YORK.

BOSTON, Monday, April 8.

Six car loads of twenty-four pound cannon balls, weighing 60 tons, left the United States Arsenal, at Watertown, on Saturday afternoon, for New-York.

SAILING OF THE PAWNEE.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, April 8.

The *Pawnee* sails to-morrow for the South, with sealed orders. It is stated that she landed 250 troops at Fort Monroe last night.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, April 8.

The mechanics at the Warrington Navy-yard are becoming dissatisfied on account of non-payment of wages.

A private telegram from Fort Jackson says that a war-steamer, disguised, passed the mouth of the Mississippi yesterday afternoon, and came within reach of the guns of the fort. She was reconnoitering about till near morning, then proceeded to sea.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, April 8.

A resolution was offered in the Convention, today, to suspend the execution of the order for going into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of completing the unfinished business of Saturday.

Mr. JACKSON moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. PRESTON's resolutions came up, and were the subject of a long debate.

Mr. SCOTT, of Fauquier, and Mr. TREADWAY, Conservatives, declared if the President's response was unfavorable, they would go for secession. They hoped the answer would be favorable. Others followed.

The object of the resolution was to precipitate secession. The movements of fleets were frequently alluded to, and the ground assumed was that Virginia having by vote on Thursday indicated her policy against secession, she had a right to know what the movements mean.

The Unionists and some Conservatives opposed its adoption.

The preamble and resolution were adopted, 63 to 75. Gov. WISE voted no.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON, Conservative, ALEX. H. H. STUART, Union, and GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Secessionist, were appointed the Commissioners to wait on the President, and will leave to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

STATE OF FEELING IN ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Monday, April 8.

The State Rights Party to-day raised a large flag containing fifteen stars, the State arms, and red and white stripes, and the mottoes: "No submission to the North" and "Southern Rights." Much opposition was manifested by the Unionmen to this proceeding, and they displayed from the Court house a National flag, with thirty-four stars. An immense crowd assembled, which was addressed by Secessionists and Unionists.

THE PRIVATEER STORY.

IMPOSTURE AND CRIME EXPOSED.

An apparently half cracked individual, calling himself Capt. WYATT, has been hoaxing the public with an absurd narrative of the organizing of twenty vessels as a privateering fleet on this coast. The new United States District Attorney has also had the "facts" mysteriously laid before him. WYATT, it seems, without giving his name, applied, two weeks ago, to charter the schooner *Ringgold*, belonging to Capt. ISRAEL MERRITT. He represented that he wished to intercept a vessel from Boston at Sandy Hook, of which he was Captain, and agreed to pay $100 for the vessel for three days. The brother of Capt. MERRITT states that WYATT brought on board three women and a little girl, an old man and some half dozen boys. The only baggage they had was an old trunk, a chicken coop with a few hens and some household rubbish of no possible value, and no provisions. They went down the bay with the party and remained at anchor in the Horse-shoe for two days and nights, the wind being to the eastward. During this time WYATT tried to induce Capt. MERRITT to go with them to Cape May, but he refused to do so.

As no vessel appeared, and affairs began to look very suspicious, Capt. MERRITT, who is a brother of the owner, brought the party to the City, and landed a portion of them, by request, at Hoboken. As WYATT had not a dollar to pay for the vesssel, and his baggage was worthless, Capt. MERRITT reported the case to his brother, who is the agent of the Board of Underwriters, and he went down and drove the remainder of the crowd ashore, losing his charter and the provisions they had consumed for three or four days.

From some revelations obtained through the woman, WYATT is supposed to have a relative living in Mobile, and being "dead broke," it is supposed, he had adopted this method of getting thither, intending to steal the schooner, after, perhaps, committing a crime similar to that of the pirate HICKS to obtain full possession of her.

It is supposed by the Captain that the possession of the young woman, who was a daughter of the old folks, also of the party, was one of the motives impelling WYATT to this strange adventure. They are believed to have come from Yonkers. Perhaps somebody in that village may throw some light on the subject.

The only way to account for the story of WYATT is upon the theory that he wishes to cover up the villainy of a deep-laid scheme, or to put in circulation a ridiculous story for mere mischief. He had better give Capt. MERRITT a wide berth.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 8.

The Senate was engaged during the morning session in the consideration of the Supply bill.

ALBANY, Monday, April 8—2 o'clock P. M.

Gov. MORGAN has just returned to the Senate the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill, with his veto.

Mr. RAMSEY charged the Governor with having given assurances that he would approve of the bill in its present form, if the Attorney-General gave an opinion that it was passed by a constitutional vote.

Mr. RAMSEY named R. FRANCHOT, President of the road, and late member of Congress; R. H. PRUYN, himself (RAMSEY) and others as the persons to whom such assurances were given. He (Gov. MORGAN) had dishonorably and treacherously violated those pledges. Mr. RAMSEY then moved to lay the veto on the table for the present.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 8.

Mr. TOWNSEND endeavored to get in a resolution requiring the Military Committee to report to the House a bill limiting the tenure of office in the militia to seven years.

Mr. PIERCE objected to the resolution, but subsequently Senator SPINOLA appeared before the Committee, and after hearing argument, the bill was reported for the consideration of the House.

A motion by Mr. COMBS to make it the special order for to-morrow was lost.

BILLS PASSED.

To create a Commission to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, and to provide for the submission of the same to the people of the City.

To authorize the extension of the West Shore Railroad to Warren.

To open Franklin-street and other streets, Brooklyn.

To amend the Third-street and Bushwick-avenue Improvement acts, Brooklyn.

To authorize the appointment of 100 additional notaries public, New-York.

The concurrent resolution for reorganizing the Court of Appeals was lost—22 to 56.

The bill to create a Metropolitan Health District came up for a third reading. Laid on the table.

The Committee to investigate the Nelson case made a majority report acquitting the accused party of the crime charged. One of the Committee (Mr. PROVOST) reported for conviction and in favor of the imprisonment of Mr. NELSON in jail until the adjournment.

After hearing counsel briefly, the House refused to delay the consideration of reports, and proceeded to discuss them at once.

The House was occupied all this afternoon and evening in hearing argument on the Nelson case, and at 10 o'clock the previous question was moved and ordered.

The report of the minority was then adopted with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That JOHN M. NELSON, the Assistant District-Attorney of Albany County, now before the bar of the House charged with an attempt to influence the conduct of a member of this House in a matter relating to his legislative functions, to wit, a bill to increase the salary of the Assistant District-Attorney of Albany County by motives of private emolument to the said member, other than and distinct from the public advantage, as guilty thereof and of a high contempt of this House, and a breach of its privileges; therefore,

Resolved, That the said JOHN M. NELSON be imprisoned in the County Jail until the end of the present session of the Legislature, and that the Speaker issue his warrant of committal therefor.

The Speaker said that the Sergeant-at-Arms would take JOHN M. NELSON into custody, and keep him until he had time to make out his warrant. As soon as Mr. NELSON was removed a crowd of some hundred or two hundred persons, who had gathered in the galleries, hearing the argument, left their seats. As Mr. NELSON was taken out by the Segeant-at-Arms, he was at once surrounded and carried off by the crowd, who had him out of sight before the Sergeant-at-Arms could recover from his panic or make any attempt to recover his prisoner. Several parties in the crowd cried out, "No man shall go to jail in Albany for convicting a Legislative corruptionist," and intense excitement existed during the scene.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Murder of the American Secretary of Legation.

Full and Interesting Particulars of His Death—Curious Conversation with Tommy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AKABANI, Yeddo, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

I regret to be obliged to announce to you the death of M. HEUSTKEN, Dutch interpreter and Secretary of the American Legation. I became acquainted with him in 1860, while I was connected with the scientific expedition sent here by the Prussian Government. He was very serviceable to the members of that expedition, and has ever since been intimately connected with the Prussian Legation here, being a frequent visitor at Akabani, the part of Yeddo where the Legation is located.

On the 15th of January Mr. HEUSTKEN had been attending a meeting with the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. He dined there and left at about 8½ o'clock in the evening. At 9½ o'clock the inmates of the Legation were startled by a note from Mr. HARRIS to Count EULENBURG, communicating to him that Mr. HEUSTKEN, on his way home, had been attacked by several persons and stabbed, and requesting Dr. LUCINI, the physician to the Embassy, to assist the wounded man. The doctor was ready in a few minutes, but as the horses were not ready, he started on foot, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, members of the Prussian expedition.

As soon as I had heard the sad news, I went to the stable, saddled my horse, and, armed with sword and revolvers, was soon at the American Legation. On the way I noticed that my horse shyed twice; the cause of it I found out only on the next morning. A very sad sight presented itself now to my view; on the floor of his room, poor Mr. HEUSTKEN lay weltering in blood, several Japanese physicians kneeling by his side, trying to close a ghastly wound on the right side of his abdomen. Another American gentleman, Mr. JOHN WILSON, held his head up and a few Japanese officers stood near. Dr. LUCINI and his party had not yet arrived, and therefore we turned by the road which I thought they might have taken, met them a few blocks distant in the street, and returned with them. The Doctor, after having washed the wound, which had ceased to bleed, began at once to dress it, a difficult task, as part of the bowels were severed. Dr. MAIGRERG, of the English Legation, who had arrived at a later moment, assisted in the operation, as did also several other gentlemen from the Prussian expedition.

Mr. HARRIS, whom I sought now in his room, I found busy in giving such directions as circumstances required, and from him I learned how this affair occurred. Mr. HEUSTKEN was riding home at a brisk pace, accompanied by three Yakonnins, or governmental officers, on horseback. Of these, one rode in front of him, whilst the two others followed, all carrying lanterns, as also did the four horse-boys that were on foot. About half way between Akabani and the American Legation, in a somewhat narrow street, this party was suddenly attacked by seven or eight Japanese, armed with swords. Some of them knocked down the horse-boys, extinguishing their lanterns, whilst others fell on the Yakonnins, and two attacked Mr. HEUSTKEN from both sides. The latter gentleman pushed on as fast as he could, and had soon got clear from the assailants, as suddenly he exclaimed, "I am wounded, and feel as if I should die," and glided to the ground. The Yakonnins assert that two of them had remained with the wounded man, whilst one rode to the American Legation to call for assistance. After he had ridden a short distance he found that his horse was badly wounded, and as it could not walk any further he tied it to a fence and proceeded on foot. Mr. HEUSTKEN stated that he had been left nearly half an hour alone in the street, being unable to move, that afterward the Yakonnins returned, placed him on a wooden shutter taken from a neighboring house, and in this state he was carried home.

When the doctor had finished the dressing of the wound, Mr. HAUSTKEN seemed to revive a little. His face, at first collapsed and ghastly pale, assumed a more cheerful expression; his eyes began to brighten up; he asked for some wine, which was given to him, and he expressed his thanks to those around him. His bloody clothes were removed, clean ones put on, and with proper precaution he was put to bed, covered nicely, warming-pans were placed near him, and his extremities were rubbed with warm cloths. It was resolved that the physcians should watch with him one at a time, and Mr. WILSON and I should assist them alternately. As the immediate danger seemed over, I ventured to Akabani to fetch some night-clothes for the doctor and myself, and at midnight I returned to the American Legation.

Alas! I came only to see our poor friend expire. Toward midnight he became restless, desired more wine, also some water, requested afterward to be raised up, his breathing became rattling, and a few minutes after midnight he breathed his last. The Abbé GIRARD, who had arrived at an earlier hour from the French Legation, had rendered him religious consolation, and before he died he received the Holy Communion.

Mr. WILSON and myself remained in the house during the night, partly for protection, as there had been rumors of hostile designs against all foreigners. Two soldiers were also with us.

At about 1 o'clock P. M., the Third Governor for Foreign Affairs, OGOEN BUNGO-NO-KAMI, arrived and received Mr. HARRIS' permission to see the body. He seemed greatly moved—rather an unusual thing for a Japanese—requested to see the wound, which was shown to him, and gave assurances that no pains would be spared to discover and punish the murderer.

The interpreter who remained with us was OJOSOOKY, in the United States better known under the name of "Tommy"—the same who accompanied the Japanese Embassy to Washington. A conversation ensued of rather a peculiar character.

"Poor Mr. HEUSTEN! he was so kind a man, I hope he will go to Heaven."

"I trust he is in Heaven now," answered I, greatly astonished, for it was the first time I heard a Japanese speak of Heaven, or of any future state after death—indeed, on any religious subject.

Mr. WILSON said now: "TOMMY, do you remember how kindly you and your countrymen were received in America? and now they murder one of our countrymen in such a cruel, cold-blooded manner."

TOMMY replied, "It is very true, there are many very bad people in Yeddo, who at night make life in the streets very insecure."

"But, why," continued Mr. WILSON, "why are so many people allowed to carry swords, who, when drunk, are apt to make very bad use of them?"

"It is true," answered TOMMY, again, "I liked it much better in America, where even Government officers carried swords only when they were on duty, but our Government cannot take their swords away; if they attempted to the whole country would be in a revolution."

"But, TOMMY," said I, "this is not a good state of affairs; will it never be better?"

"It will never be better," was his answer, "unless our people get up good colleges, where they are taught good things and to read the Bible."

This, also, was the first time I heard a Japanese speak of the Bible.

Two Imperial soldiers were present and witness to the conversation.

As may be expected, the sad fate of Mr. HEUSTKEN has spread a dark gloom over the whole foreign community. A general feeling of insecurity prevails, and he Ministers of England, France and Holland have already retired, or are about to retire, to Yokohama or Kanagawa. Only Mr. HARRIS remains on his post, and with him is Mr. A. PORTMAN, as interpreter and secretary, who has long been Consul, Envoy and Dutch Interpreter during his stay in Japan, accompanied the Japanese Embassy, in the same position, to this country. I do not wish to criticise or much less to censure the conduct of the other Ministers; they ought to know best what the interests of their country may require, but, as an American, I feel proud that our Minister stands alone and unshaken.

There can be no doubt that a party (it may be a large party) exists in Japan, who look on the presence of foreigners as an intrusion. It is very natural that they should, and it may be a long time before their prejudices will be overcome. Yeddo, like all large cities, has among its population a large number of reckless, low characters. If a man of a certain rank gets out of office or loses his property, the laws of the country do not allow him to earn his living by working. If he has not the energy to do so in secret he is thrown upon society, and often becomes an outlaw, capable of doing any desperate deed. Very few people of quality go out after dark, or if so, accompanied by a strong guard. Mr. HARRIS and the other Ministers have been warned over and over again, not to be in the street after dark, and our unfortunate friend was many a time urged by Mr. HARRIS not to go out at night. Very frequently people are troubled in the street during the night. As already mentioned, on the very night after Mr. HAUSTKEN's death, a Japanese merchant was assassinated a short distance from the American Legation. It can hardly be expected that the Government can protect foreigners better than their own people. In their houses, and at daytime in the streets, I think there is no great danger for life. All assaults on foreigners have taken place in the streets, and at night the houses of the Foreign Ministers are guarded by several hundred soldiers, and when, a few days ago, Mr. HARRIS had an audience with the Governor of Foreign Affairs, the Tycoon sent him an escort of eighty men from his own body-guard. I hope Mr. HARRIS' fearlessness may receive due credit. Perhaps he may be the means to prevent a bloody, and I think very unjust war, against this country.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

VIRGINIA MAKES A "CONCESSION."—An eminent Virginian is willing to make a concession; he concedes that not even Paris can produce such charming hats as are offered this season by our indomitable KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. South Carolina would admit as much, we think.

[Advertisement.]

HERR DRIESBACH, with those performing Bears, is filling Barnum's Museum with delighted visitors daily.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Look in at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's, for new styles of gas fixtures.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 8.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92⅞	150	Reading R.	41⅜
7,000	do.	92¼	500	do.	41
13,000	do.	92⅛	700	Mich. Central R.	54⅜
5,100	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	88¾	5	do.	54⅞
3,000	Virginia St. 6s.	75	100	do.	54⅝
4,000	Missouri St. 6s.	63½	50	do.	s10 54⅝
13,000	do.	63	4500	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	16
2,600	do.	62⅞	50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	71
5,000	do.	62⅝	150	do.	70¾
36,000	do.	62½	100	M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	35⅜
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's.	96	100	do.	35¼
2,000	Erie R. 3M. B. '83	89	50	do.	35
2,000	Erie, R. Cn. B. '71	60	50	do.	35⅛
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1 M. '04		25	Panama Railroad	114
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	40½	100	do.	113
5,500	Han. & St. J. R. B.	49⅜	150	Ill. Central R S.	s10 76⅜
11	Merchants' Bank	101	240	do.	76¼
25	Phœnix Bank	101⅜	100	do.	76⅛
10	Metropolitan Bk.	105	100	do.	b30 76⅛
727	Pac. Mail St. Co.	82	50	do.	b15 76⅛
75	do.	b30 82	850	do.	76⅜
100	do.	s30 81⅞	500	do.	s10 76⅜
5	do.	82¼	10	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	8
5	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	88⅜	253	Galena & Chic. R	70¾
350	N. Y. Cen. R.	75⅞	400	do.	s10 70⅞
575	do.	75⅞	50	do.	b30 70¾
1280	do.	75⅝	100	do.	b60 71
250	do.	75½	200	do.	71
50	do.	b10 75⅝	100	Cl. & Tol. R	33⅛
100	do.	s10 75⅜	750	do.	33⅜
25	do.	b3 75⅜	800	do.	33½
155	Erie Railroad	25⅛	50	do.	b30 33⅛
25	do.	25⅛	200	Ch. & R. I. R.	b30 53⅜
150	do.	b15 28⅜	260	do.	b10 53⅝
150	do.	28⅜	50	do.	53¾
50	Hud. Riv. R.	41	400	do.	53⅝
300	do.	41⅜	50	do.	b30 53⅞
40	Harlem R.	14⅜	50	do.	b30 54⅛
250	do.	b30 14⅝	50	do.	b30 53⅞
500	Har. R. Pref.	39	50	do.	53⅜
60	do.	b10 39			

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94⅛	125	Hudson Riv. R.	41⅛
10,000	do.	94⅜	50	do.	41⅝
90,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92	100	Harlem Railroad	15⅜
5,000	do.	91⅞	100	do.	s15 14⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s.	62	500	Har. R. Pref.	s30 38½
3,000	do.	61⅞	100	do.	38¾
7,000	do.	61¾	300	do.	s10 38½
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	93	100	C., Bur. & Q. R.	b60 71⅛
10,000	N. Car. State 6s.	78½	100	Reading R.	40⅜
1,000	Virginia St. 6s.	73⅛	100	do.	s10 40⅜
10,000	do.	73⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R.	54⅛
5,000	do.	s15 73	50	do.	54⅜
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	71½	150	do.	54
10,000	do.	73	200	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	15⅜
10,000	Mich. C. & c. 1st M. S. F. Cs.	ex.int. 99	150	do.	15⅝
4,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs.	62	100	Panama Railroad	111
2000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	95½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	76¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 81¼	400	do.	76
50	do.	82	150	do.	s30 75⅝
10	do.	82¼	400	do.	s15 75⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 75⅝	10	Galena & Chi. R.	70¼
100	do.	b10 75⅜	400	do.	70
550	do.	75⅜	100	do.	s30 68½
50	do.	75⅛	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	32⅜
250	Erie Railroad	s30 28¼	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	s10 52⅞
100	do.	28⅜	50	do.	52⅝
50	do.	b60 28⅛			

MONDAY, April 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 6, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 30:

Increase in Loans	$1,160,331
Increase in Specie	297,150
Increase in Circulation	495,797
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,247,912

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 7, 1860.	April 6, 1861.	March 30, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,060	$69,307,000
Loans	130,606,731	122,113,496	120,953,165
Specie	22,599,132	41,765,558	41,468,308
Circulation	8,929,223	8,930,141	8,434,340
Gross Deposits	119,193,364	115,406,088	113,452,034
Exchanged	25,656,529	20,546,278	19,840 136
Undrawn	83,536,835	115,406,088	93,611,898
In Sub-Treas'ry.	7,562,885	8,486,494	6,092,841

The Bank return shows a moderate increase in the Line of Loans and Discounts, and a further small addition to the Specie average, notwithstanding the transfer of $2,406,000 to the Sub-Treasury. The total stock of Bullion held in Bank and in the Government office on the present return reaches the extraordinary figure of **$50,-192,052.** The Circulation, as usual in the first week of the month, shows a temporary improvement. The Bank return has but little influence on the market for Money at present. The rates today are much the same as last week. The Exchange is ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower on London. The quotation for the next mail (Wednesday) is called 107¾@108 ℔ cent. to-day for Bankers, with only a light business thus far indicated. The *Edinburgh* from England, brings £102,000 in Gold this afternoon.

The political rumors of the day were again construed as warlike, and the Street sold Stocks heavily for the fall. A number of the operators were apparently acting on the theory of an early collision at Charleston, although the intelligence direct from that quarter was no more definite than on Saturday. The additional decline to-day is equal in some instances to nearly 2 ℔ cent., and the average difference both in State Stocks and the Railway Shares equal to 1½ ℔ cent. from Saturday's latest sales. Even the Federal Stocks were freely put out this afternoon at a decline of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. from the previous sales, and the list generally was sold down, inducing a large business at the Second Board, as well as in the morning. The market is being put upon a *war footing* about as rapidly as the Army and Navy of the Government, and the signs of excitement and activity on the Stock Exchange are made to correspond with the movement of troops and munitions around and from the Bay of New-York. Of course we shall know what it all means in the course of some short time, but for the moment the convocation of politic *Bears* in Wall-street are about as close and mysterious as the Cabinet at Washington. The State Securities were more generally offered this afternoon than usual, and some heavy parcels of Missouris were put out. Both Boards, full of the luckless gold speculation made some weeks ago at much higher prices. We do not learn that any considerable amount of the Bonds have yet appeared from the recent Currency flare-up at Chicago, though sales here in anticipation of such supply have unquestionably been made. And the same remark applies to Tennessees, Virginias and North Carolinas. Tennessees and Virginias, which have been rating from 2 to 3 ℔ cent. difference in favor of the latter, sold at the same price this afternoon, 73 @73½ ℔ cent. Kentucky Sixes were done at 75 Ohios of 1860 stand 98@99, while the longer loan is quoted 103, though the reason of the difference is not apparent under the present proposition before the Legislature of the State to liquidate the whole debt by direct tax for the Sinking Fund, as follows:

$790,000 in	1862	$1,058,000 in	1867
837,000 in	1863	1,120,000 in	1868
887,000 in	1864	1 188,000 in	1869
941,000 in	1865	1,259,000 in	1870
997,000 in	1866	594,000 in	1871

For the amount required each year the State will doubtless advertise for proposals, and will purchase the stock of the lowest bidder. This will enable those of the holders of the 1860 loan to retain their stocks until 1870—making it quite as desirable an investment as the longer loans. Among the Shares which suffered most to-day were Pacific Mail and Panama, influenced possibly by the very vague apprehension of privateering in the Gulf of Mexico or Carribean Sea. The sales of New-York Central opened at 76 and closed 74½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central fell off to 75½, as against 77@78 on Saturday. This, with the Exchange included, is lower than the London price, for the first time in several weeks. The other Western shares were also generally about 2 ℔ cent. off. The latest quotations in the afternoon were about as follows:

Central	75⅛	Pacific	81¾
Erie	⅛	Galena	70
Hudson	41⅜	Toledo	32½
Harlem Preferred	38½	Rock Island	53
Reading	40¼	Quincy	70¾
Michigan Central	54	Missouris	61¾
Michigan Guaranteed	34½	Tennessees	73
Panama	111½	Virginias	73

The Secretary of the Treasury having determined to open his first issue of Convertible Treasury Bills to general competition, advertises that he will award the sums applied for, on the best terms for the Government, not under par, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning next. The amount to be awarded is $4,901,000, to make up the $8,-000,000 first advertised for on Funded Stock.

The four days later news from England by the Portland steamer, were received early in the day, followed by the arrival at this port of the *Edinburgh*. The market and financial advices are not materially different from the previous mail, and the quotations for American Stocks much the same. Cotton and Wheat are both quoted a little higher than by the Boston steamer, with a large business in the former. The English funds ¼ ℔ cent. lower.

The following is a list of the consignees of the specie brought by the *Edinburgh*:

Brown Bros. & Co.	£70,240	G. W. Duer	£1,000
Gruhelen Bros. & Co.	10,000	G. H. Brower	2,690
Adams Express	5,000	Hawley & Hawes	1,709
Richard Irvin & Co.	11,400	Total	£102,039

The following are the latest quotations for Exchange on New-York received by mail by Mr. T. J. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

April	6.	Philadelphia	par.	
April	6.	Boston	par.	Premium.
April	2.	New Orleans	⅛	⅜
April	2.	Mobile	¼	1
April	6.	Baltimore	par.	@1-10
April	6.	Washington	⅛	¼
April	5.	Charleston	3	@ 3½
April	6.	Richmond	3½	@ 4
April	6.	Petersburgh	3½	@ 4
April	6.	Norfolk	4¼	@ 4½
April	5.	Augusta	3	@ 3½
April	4.	Savannah	3¼	@ 3½
April	5.	Chicago	4	@ 4½
April	5.	Milwaukee	4¼	@ 5
April	5.	Cleveland	⅜	½
April	5.	St. Louis	3	@ 3¼
April	5.	Louisville	⅜	½
April	5.	Detroit	1	@ 1¼
April	5.	Cincinnati	⅜	½
April	6.	Pittsburgh	¾	1
April	1.	Houston, Texas	1	@ 1¼
April	1.	Galveston	1	@ 1¼
April	2.	Memphis	2¾	@ 3
April	6.	Canada	⅜	½
April	4.	Springfield, Ill.	4	@ 4½
April	4.	Niles, Mich.	5	@ 5¼

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. April 6	Loans. March 30	Specie. April 6.	Specie. March 30.
Bk. of New-York	4,684,412	4,556,770	1,493,141	1,509,853
Manhattan Co.	4,042,554	4,967,895	2,016,004	1,921,107
Merchants' Bank	5,202,666	5 290 971	2,039,103	2,236,039
Mechanics' Bank	3,588,586	3,578,668	1,131,055	1,159,176
Bank of America	6,395,813	6,491 687	4,254,994	4,430,736
Phœnix Bank	3,651,875	3,110,211	898 853	923,261
City Bank	2,168,384	2,205,976	817,716	681,686
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,603,822	1,616,961	247 089	274,703
Fulton Bank	1,335,665	1,311 006	652,758	690,915
Chemical Bank	2,138,936	2,125,591	1,418,185	1,332,621
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,062,833	1,987,191	529,004	423,081
National Bank	2,115,285	2,206,074	430,663	395,106
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,474,865	1,445,110	452 941	480,523
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	924,456	902,973	306,612	286,426
Greenwich Bank	684,549	684,117	139,031	138,042
Leather Man. Bk.	1,740,381	1,726,618	500,793	465,554
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,052,653	1,093,433	439,741	375,578
Bk. St. New-York	3,613,054	3,884,647	1,278,813	1,154,111
Am. Exchange Bk	7,290,375	6,977,348	2,203 521	2,196,396
Bk. of Commerce	12,355,074	12,546,675	3,309,621	4,489,401
Broadway Bank	3,504,894	3,687,045	1,613,359	1,508,303
Ocean Bank	1,686,642	1,645 861	326 307	293,588
Mercantile Bank	2,409,173	2,370,082	706,900	800,096
Pacific Bank	956,041	994,053	251 732	240,888
Bank of Republic	3,796,138	3,928,050	1,455,251	1,476,486
Chatham Bank	760 510	752,344	141,626	167,398
People's Bank	641,141	646,852	114,035	131,978
Bank of N. Am.	1,715,345	1,689,967	357,661	443,933
Hanover Bank	1,551,963	1,529,343	272,652	216,397
Irving Bank	804,828	780,699	205,333	150,988
Metropolitan Bk.	7,129,492	6,933,470	2,507,623	2,358,341
Citizens' Bank	747,491	744,497	201,831	166,473
Nassau Bank	1,601,476	1,628,382	556,165	481,872
Market Bank	1,541,575	1,586,704	356,417	316 261
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,003 880	1,016,397	286,788	295 504
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,273,946	2,266,036	487,358	389,805
Corn Exch. Bank	1,526,983	1,572,872	313,139	269,856
Continental Bank	2,768,706	2,783,633	1,027,365	1,009,541
Bk. of Commw'lth	921,112	917 409	328 281	258,328
Oriental Bank	480,907	472,126	116,198	103,574
Marine Bank	904,225	929,880	183,632	167 909
Atlantic Bank	533,337	529,619	73,638	47,092
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,452,764	2,428,262	718,377	645,672
Park Bank	4,715,103	4,661,891	2 537,806	2,264,772
East River Bank	787,174	791,224	217,146	211,455
Grocers' Bank	524,079	518,985	118,741	99,212
North River Bk.	614,922	601,425	128,100	118,846
East River Bank	342,489	337,503	69 992	80,678
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	784,477	763,688	221,860	187,159
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	397,483	418 413	45,130	42,184
N. Y. Exch. Bank	322,864	325,508	21,602	19,849
Bull's Head Bank	495,075	489,681	69,222	59,637
N. Y. County Bk.	364,108	274,003	94,457	68 250
Total	122,113,496	120,358,165	41,765,558	41,468,308
	Increase	$1,160,330	Increase	$297,150

Banks.	Circulation. April 6.	Circulation. March 30.	Deposits—Net. April 6.	Deposits—Net. March 30.
Bk. of New-York	424,771	409,180	3,444,719	3,357,546
Manhattan Co.	392,308	384,188	4,314,166	4,160,115
Merchants' Bank	174,555	163,024	4,191,223	4,662,461
Mechanics' Bank	292,904	281,545	2,803,857	2,777,890
Union Bank	195,332	205,431	2,376,346	2,249,063
Phœnix Bank	138,984	128,657	2,160,560	2,080,849
City Bank	.....	.....	1,947,378	1,793,021
Tradesmen's Bk.	294,863	287,973	682,514	676,464
Fulton Bank	199,543	188,842	1,327,104	1,284,306
Chemical Bank	360,586	314,681	2,934,719	2,950 701
Merch. Exch. Bk.	121,979	110,128	1,279,127	1,158,463
National Bank	171,437	140,474	1,097,755	1,116 420
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	260,072	254,356	1,159,699	1,162,353
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	160,852	157,338	804 370	760,317
Greenwich Bank	164,320	156,479